The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Article on Corporations Considered and Reported to the Convention — Declaration of Rights Under Discussion.

The fifteenth section of the report of the Committee on Corporations was being discussed when the Constitutional Convention adjourned on Tuesday morning. In the afternoon, after quite a lengthy discussion, the section was defeated.

The sixteenth and seventeenth sections were passed, as follows:

Any general banking law which shall be passed shall provide for the registry and countersigning by any officer of the State of notes or bills designed for circulation; that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the State Treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

No banking or other corporation shall receive or pay directly or indirectly a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law to individuals.

The eighteenth section was negatived. It required a majority of the officers of a corporation of this state to be citizens of the State.

The nineteenth section, subjecting Insurance Companies of other States, doing business here, to the same taxation as similar companies incorporated by this State, was agreed to.

The twentieth section, requiring the publication, at stated periods, of the affairs of building associations, was stricken out.

Pending discussion upon the last section, providing for a Controller of Corporations to supervise corporations of the State, the Convention adjourned.

The Convention, on Wednesday morning, resumed the consideration of the article reported by the Committee on Private Corporations.

The Twenty second section relative to the election of a State officer to be called Comptroller of Corporations, with designated duties, was voted down.

The article was then reported to the Convention.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, in the chair, on the article reported by the Committee on the Declaration of Rights.

Preamble.—We, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God and humbly invoking His guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government, was read.

Mr. MacConnel, of Allegheny, stated that the words, "Recognize the sovereignty of God" were inserted by the late William Hopkins, then chairman of the Committee, and it was his earnest desire that Almighty God should be recognized in our Constitution.

Mr. Clark, of Indiana, moved to substitute for the report of the Committee the 9th article of the present Constitution, and proceeded to state at length his proposition.

Mr. Smith, of Allegheny, moved to amend the substitute by striking out the seventh section, and inserting the following: "In all prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence as well as sources of information on which the libel may have been based, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, or that it was based on reliable information, and was published for good motives and justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted."

Mr. Dodd, of Venango, opposed the motion of Mr. Clark, and believed the Convention had ample power to report an article on the declaration of rights.

Mr. Newlin, of Philadelphia, was not in favor of Mr. Smith's amendment, and hoped it would be voted down. Another might be offered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Concerning Mt. Union and its College—A Few Notes of fine Entertainment.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

MT. UNION, May 12, 1873.

The students of the Musical Department of the Mt. Union College, under the direction of Prof. Wm. Armstrong, Instructor in Instrumental Music and Special Voice Culture, and Prof. R. E. Hudson, of the Vocal Music Department, gave a concert on last Thursday evening, May 12, in the Literary Halls of the College, which were filled with a large and appreciative audience. The following programme was performed by the pupils of Prof. Armstrong, and was interspersed with several choruses by Prof. Hudson's class.

Chorus—"Night Shades no Longer Fall"—Rossini; by Class in Special Voice Culture. Resurgam—"I Will Rise Again;" Mr. S. M. Kinsey. Piano Solo—"Dancing Spray;" Miss Ida Clarke. Solo—"Love's Request;" Mr. J. W. Firestone. Duette and Chorus—"I Waited on the Lord"—Mendelssohn; Class in Voice Culture. Solo—"When the Pale Moon Arose Last Night;" Miss Ida M. Warden. Piano Solo—Prof Wm. Armstrong's Trio—"Lift Thine Eyes"—Mendelssohn; Misses Stella Same, Le Etta Olin and Dora Hartshorn. Solo—"Honor and Arms"—Handel; Prof. Wm. Armstrong. Grand Marche de Concert—Wollenhaupt—for two pianos (eight-hand); Misses Ida Clarke, Clara Preston, Dora Hartshorn and Rebecca Whitten. Solo—"Haunting Image;" Miss Stella Same. Aria—"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth"—Handel—Miss Ida M. Clarke. Motelle—"Fantum Ergo;" A. W. Berg; Special Voice Culture Class. Solo—"Waiting"—Millard—(with violin obligato); Miss Dora Hartshorn. Violin solo; Prof. Armstrong. Solo—"Beautiful Nell;" Mr. S. M. Kinsey. Chorus—"Gloria in Excelcis"—Mozart; Special Voice Class.

When all done so well it would be almost invidious to draw comparison, but some of the performers done so exceedingly well as to deserve especial notice. The piano solo, "Dancing Spray," was rendered in fine style by Miss Ida Clarke. This young lady manipulates the keys of her instrument in an easy and graceful manner, and with an air of composure which could be copied by some older performers. The eight-handed piece, "Grand Marche de Concert," by the ladies mentioned, was performed in an exceedingly happy manner and received its share of applause. The solo "Haunting Image," was sung by Miss Stella Same in a sweet and melodious voice and was deservedly applauded. Mr. S. M. Kinsey done well and is possessed of a fine voice. The choruses by the class in special voice culture were sung in an agreeable manner, though "Gloria in Excelsis," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, deserves particular mention. The gem of the evening was the solo "Waiting," as sang by Miss Dora Hartshorn, with a violin obligato by Prof. Armstrong. As an evidence of the manner in which it was received, it was sung twice and vociferously demanded the third time. Miss Hartshorn possesses a voice of great clearness and flexibility and runs up to the highest notes with ease. Taken altogether the concert for selection of music and culture of voice, was one you seldom hear outside of our large towns and cities, and reflects praise upon the gentlemen who conducted it and those who en gaged in it.

ROBERT.

The Crop Prospects in Ohio—Railroad Matters—A New Mineral Spring.

CLARKSON'S, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, May 13, 1873.

We have passed through a very severe winter, the mercury at one time being as low as 35 degrees below zero; many of the peach trees have been killed or badly injured. One of our nurserymen, who expected to plant a large lot of young trees for sale this spring, purposes cutting them off near the ground, in order to get a new growth for budding next fall. The spring has been very much against the wheat crop; and although there are some fine prospects for wheat, many fields are very unpromising. The weather has been very wet, making spring sowing very late, and there are comparatively few oats sown, as yet, in this region.

We are rejoicing over the prospect of a railroad from Youngstown via Poland, New Waterford and Fredericktown to the Ohio river. Fredericktown lies at the forks of Little Beaver Creek, where the North branch of that stream flows into the main branch; and when the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad is extended from the latter place to the river, it will intersect the road from the north at that point, and will doubtless make it an important station, being surrounded with a very good country.

There is a Mineral spring flowing out of the rocks of Rough Run, which is surrounded with the most beautiful scenery. This run lies between this place (Clarkson) and Fredericktown, flowing into Beaver Creek about a mile west of the latter place, and were some enterprising man to come and erect an establishment at the mineral spring, it would, no doubt, be a very paying institution, as there is nothing of the kind anywhere near here. People come from a great distance to gaze upon the romantic scenery of this region, considering it most delightful to linger among its beauties, and to partake of the cooling draught as it gushes forth from the rocks, near the base of the hill, in the Rough Run Valley.

WM. M'C.

The Liquor Trade.

The organ of the liquor interests, in New York, has taken pains to collect and group all the facts connected with the trade in this country. The amount of tax on spirits collected by the United States, in 1872, was $40,475,516.56. This represents about 100,000,000 gallons, worth at wholesale $85,000,000, but which brought, at retail, about $317,000,000. This aggregates a money interest of over $400,000,000. The beer trade pays a tax to the Government of $8,573,498.45. This represents a retail value of over $212,000,000, which, added to the value of the article to the manufactures, represents a money interest of about $300,000,000. The wine trade represents an interest of $75,000,000. The import trade of liquors, beer and wine, represents a retail value of liquors of $27,000,000; of beer, $2,500,000; of wines, $135,000,000; or a total of nearly $165,000,000. Added to all this, the capital invested in buildings and machinery, etc., together with the expenses connected directly and indirectly with the trade, the footing is at least $1,500,000,000.

AN Iowa clergyman was just unreasonable enough to want his salary, and when the church failed utterly to pay him any considerable portion of it, he sued and recovered judgment. The matter was recently made the subject of investigation by a council of inquiry; and that tribunal arrived at four solemn findings, viz: That the church did wrong in failing to pay the pastor his salary; that the pastor did wrong in suing the church, and that the church should apologize to the pastor, and that the pastor should apologize to the church.

RELIGIOUS.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adopted a resolution to-day modifying the previous resolution adopted in relation to the Centennial celebration, and declaring that it is appropriate and expedient that the Church should improve the occasion of the celebration to set forth the history, principles and policy of the Church, to make a grateful record of goodness.

Dr. Niccols, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, submitted a report on overtures in regard to the consolidation of the boards of the Church and a simplification of their mechanism. The committee say they have considered the overtures on the subject from the Presbyteries of Iowa, Lansing, Nassau, Crawfordsville, Long Island and Baltimore, and recommend that a special committee of seven be appointed to take charge of these overtures and report to the next Assembly whether a consolidation would tend to economy and increased efficiency, and in such case to submit a plan embodying the consolidation of the boards.

The question of consolidation was discussed at some length by a number of gentlemen, and the report of the committee was finally adopted.

The Committee on Consolidation, to report to the next General Assembly, was named by the Moderator as follows: Revs. W. I. Adams, of New York; I. T. Backus, Schenectady; D. S. Wing, Chicago; G. A. Foote, St. Louis; Elder Lewis Chapin, Rochester, New York; Washington R. Vermilyea, New York City, and J. K. Moorhead, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Curtis announced that Elder J. H. Rogerseef Warren, a delegate from the Presbytery of Freeport, Ills., to this Assembly, was lying dangerously ill in this city, and asked that the Moderator lead the Assembly in prayer for the restoration of brother Rogers, which was done.

Dr. Niccols next reported on overtures from different Presbyteries on various subjects, among which was an overture from the Presbytery of Baltimore, requesting the Assembly to affirm the doctrine of the Church and State, and an overture from the Presbytery of Austin, Texas, suggesting some action designed to conciliate the Southern Church, and, if possible, to prepare the way to reunion at an early day.

These two overtures are considered together, and the committee recommend the adoption of a solemn declaration in substance as follows: First—In view of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the North, neither of which was responsible for the conduct of the other, all action before reunion touching the Southern Assembly or the Old School Synod of Missouri is now null and void. Second—The Assembly expresses confidence in the soundness of the doctrine and Christian character of these brethren and hopes that more intimate communion will tend to remove the barriers that time has established between us and them. Third—With regard to civil magistrates and the relation of the Church and State, the Committee set forth the declarations contained in the "Confession of Faith" and "Form of Government of the Church." Fourth—They recommend the appointment of two committees to confer with similar committees from the General Assembly of the Church South and the Old School Synod of Missouri.

The report and recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Reports were made on overtures from other Presbyteries, relating principally to matters of local interest.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions was then read, reporting general prosperity during the past year in all the various missionary fields. Although the returns of accessions of membership have not been made from all missions, an increase is shown of twelve per cent. in the number of communicants over the previous year. Greatly increased aid has been received from various women's societies throughout the Church. The receipts of the Board from various sources during the past year have been $454,836, and expenditures $552,775, which, with a previous debt of $30,757, leaves a balance of $128,695 against the Treasury. This heavy indebtedness of the Board is owing to the steady and healthful growth of mission work. The report says the financial condition thus shown is such as to call for wise counels in the Assembly and a generous spirit and prayer throughout the Church.

Rev. Dr. Lowrie, secretary of the Board, addressed the Assembly on the report, and Rev. Samuel Jessup on the subject of Missions in Syria.

Adjourned till Saturday evening.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, May 21.—The Assembly this afternoon proceeded to complete its organization by the election of Vice Presidents. There was an obstinate contest for the fourth Vice Presidency, for which office M. Martel, the avowed supporter of President Thiers, was nominated by the Left. Two ballots were taken without a result, none of the nominees having a majority. On the third ballot M. Martel was elected by a majority of seven, receiving 330 votes to 323 for his opponent.

The announcement of the result caused a profound sensation in the Chamber. Although close, the vote is a decided reverse for the powerful Conservative combination in the Assembly, which made the election of Martel a test question. It is now believed that Thiers will have a majority of thirty on the vote on Interpellation, notwithstanding the coalition of Bonapartists, Ligitimist and Orleanists; members against him. Both sides are making efforts to bring out all their strength, and a pressing summons has been sent to all absent members to come to Versailles. Among the speakers will be President Thiers, M. Casimer Perlers, the Duke de Broglie, and the Duke de Audiffret Pasquer.

SPAIN.

Butcheries by Carlists.

MADRID, May 21.—The Carlists under Don Alfonzo attacked Sanahuja yasterday, and after a stubborn resistance, the commandant of the garrison surrendered, on condition that the lives of his men should be spared. Notwithstanding the terms of capitulation, the Carlists butchered one hundred and fifty of the men in the streets of the town.

WEST INDIES.

A Newspaper Correspondent Arrested in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 20.—Mr. Price, the New York *Herald* correspondent, here was arrested this morning by order of the Government and placed in Fort Cabana. No one is allowed to communicate with him. The charges upon which he was arrested are not known.

CANADA.

Annexation of Prince Edward's Island.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 21.—A resolution for the admission of Prince Edward's Island into the Canadian confederation on the 1st of July passed the House of Commons.

GERMANY.

Cholera in East Posen.

BERLIN, May 21.—Cases of cholera are reported in East Posen.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1873.

Court Proceedings.

The argument against the extradition of MacDonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, is in progress before Commissioner Guttman.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court today to place the suit of Oliver Miller, to recover $4,000 from Bowles Brothers, against Nathan Appleton, on the docket, he being a special partner; also a motion that judgment be entered against the other defendants, on the ground that their answer is frivolous. The decision was reserved.

A special panel of two hundred and fifty jurors was drawn to-day for the trial of Wm. Tweed.

The trial of Thomas Moran, for the murder of his wife, commenced in Brooklyn to-day.

Adjourned Meeting of Petroleum Dealers.

At an adjourned meeting of petroleum dealers rules were adopted excluding pitch and tar barrels except for residuum, and providing that residuum sold in bulk shall be 14 to 20 gravity; that deliveries of crude, refined and naptha in bulk be made in yard or refinery free of expense to the lighter; the quality to be approved by the lighter at the time of delivery, and that when refined and naptha are sold in bulk, the quantity must be ascertained on the decks of tank boats.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1873.

A Deposed Vienna Commissioner's Friends at the White House.

A delegation from New Jersey, composed of ex-Representative Hill, Colonel Vermilyea and other citizens of that State residing in the neighborhood of Commissioner Van Buren, called on the President this afternoon, and had a long interview. The gentlemen expressed their unshaken confidence in the integrity and honesty of General Van Buren, and urged his retention. The President said he would await the arrival of the official papers in the case, and then decide deinitely in the matter, as he desired to see no injustice done any one.

The Civil Service.

The Advisory Board of the Civil Service Commission, at its session to-day, elected Dorman B. Eaton Chairman. There was a general discussion on civil service business, but no other business of importance.

Rumors of Cholera.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Some anxiety was produced here to-day by the announcement in an afternoon paper that there had been three deaths from cholera on the steamer John Kilgour, bound from New Orleans to this city, one having occurred between Vicksburg and Memphis, another at Paducah, Ky., and a third before reaching Evansville. Dispatches from Louisville to-night state that Captain Steen, commander of the Kilgour, denies that there had been any deaths from cholera on his vessel. What grounds there may have been for these rumors can only be ascertained after the arrival of the boat, which will probably be to-night or to-morrow morning.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Captain Hall's Sickness and Death.

POISONING SUSPECTED TO BE THE CAUSE.

Statements by Members of the Crew.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. BUDDINGTON.

The Great Explorer Thwarted by the Sailingmaster.

QUARRELING ON BOARD THE POLARIS.

NEW YORK, May 21.—John Heron, steward of the Polaris, makes the following statement concerning the sickness of Captain Hall: Captain Hall had good health up to the time of returning from the sledge expedition; he was not sick when he came on board, but complained soon afterwards, and said that the heat of the cabin affected him; I asked what he would have; was anxious to get him something nice; he didn't care about anything but a cup of coffee, and didn't drink even that; he was sick a fortnight, and talked very little; he was perfectly delirious the last few days; I think he was paralyzed on one side; there was nothing sudden about his death; he was attended by Dr. Bissells and Mr. Morton, who did everything in their power to alleviate his sufferings; his death made us all feel very sad.

Cap ain Tyson, speaking of Captain Hall's death, says: Captain Hall was sick fifteen days; he was insensible when he died; he started from the ship on a sled expedition, northwards, on the 10th of October; he was absent fourteen days, and returned on the 24th of October to the ship; on the 8th of November he died and was buried on the 11th; his grave bears south-west, and about five hundred paces distant from the observatory, in Polaris Bay, which was in latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes.

Hans Christian's statement is to the same effect. The prevailing impression among the unfortunate nineteen who were left behind was that Buddington had willfully abandoned them to their fate. He had been anticipating the breaking up of the ice for some time, and if he had wished to have Tyson and his companions on board he could easily have represented matters to them in such a light that they would not have ventured to be absent at so critical a juncture. But no such intimation was given to the men on the ice. The vessel did not drift away so suddenly that the men could not have been rescued from their present perilous position.

Capt. Tyson makes the following statement: I could have got aboard the vessel that night and been there now, but would not leave the women and children. My duty was on the ice. I thought he would get back to us the next day, which he could have done. The breaking away was caused by the floe to which the ship was fastened drifting in between the land and some icebergs that were jammed. The jam broke up the floe and the vessel broke away. It was about nine or ten o'clock in the night. The temperature was about zero that evening; it had been nineteen degrees above.

Captain Tyson thinks the ill feeling and bad designs of Buddington and a few others who were his accomplices, had continued from the first, on account of Captain Hall's determination to go as far north as possible and Captain Buddington's determination, from fear or whatever cause, that he should not. After Captain Hall's death most of the others were in favor of continuing and pushing north, and Captain Tyson says that Captain Buddington several times expressed his determination to send Captain Tyson and his party on the road to hell as soon as the opportunity was offered; he characterizes Capt. Buddington as a great scoundrel, and declares that he purposely abandoned them to destruction. He gives Meyers the character of being energetic and qualified in his department, but thinks he was not sufficiently aware of the condition of affairs at the time of the separation to be able to give any opinion upon it. The Germans, according to his account, ruled the ship after Hall's death, and there was neither law nor system on board—every one working entirely on his own account. They erected a board over his grave, giving his name, age, fifty years, date of his death and command of the North Polar Expedition; all hands except the cook attended his funeral; it was adark, dismal, cold, windy and disagreeable day; the wind was mourning and howling, and the hearts of all were enveloped in the deepest sadness; I held the lantern and by the light of it the beautiful service of the Episcopal church was read by Mr. Bryant. Few of those present at the burial will forget the deeply affecting scene. Old sailors, whose faces had been bronze by summer suns and frozen Arctic seas, wept aloud. Capt. Hall was universally beloved, and his death at a time when the enterprise promised so hopefully was felt by his survivors to be an irretrievable loss. Those thoughts were uppermost in the minds of all, and when the funeral party returned to the ship there was a harsh silence attending the performance of every duty.

Captain Tyson did not speak fully as to the death of Captain Hall. He appeared to be deeply grieved and reticent upon subjects connected with his adventures, which naturally touched his feelings, even his own sufferings. No doubt Captain Tyson and Mr. Myers are in possession of information which they are unwilling to communicate yet, but which will doubtless become public at the proper time.

Joe says, partly in answer to inquiries and partly speaking on his own account, without being interrogated at all: "Very fond of Captain Hall; didn't like Buddington; always talking behind back; asking story all the time. Some men were in St. Johns and some in the ship; used to quarrel. I went with Capt. Hall on purpose to go on a sledge to the North. After Hall died Buddington would not go. I told Buddington I came to go North. He would not let me go. Buddington and I quarreled a good deal about it. I went with Hall on the last sledge, and Hans and Chester, the mate, left five miles north of the ship on ice and land. We found musk ox tracks on the land. The sun was nearly gone when we came back to the ship. Hall told me when sick that somebody gave him something bad. He was sick two weeks. Buddington did not take care of him. I think it not right; made me feel bad; sick man good man; throat swell; sometime couldn't drink; said he burn inside. I stopped up with him every night with another man. Hall was in the cabin. I talked to Hall much; he no talk to others much as me. I didn't see Hall on the first night after he came aboard from the sled; came aboard with him in the afternoon; he looked well, happy, and spoke nice; the four of us, Hall, Chester, Hans and Joe, had coffee when we came aboard; I had mine in my own room underneath the cabin, Hall in the cabin, and the two others in the galley. At 10 o'clock that night my wife told me Hall was very sick; vomiting; eat something next morning; went to see him and say 'good morning;' he all alone in the cabin; he say 'you pretty well, Joe;' I say 'yes;' he say 'you drink bad coffee last night,' I say 'no;' I ask him did he drink bad coffee; he say 'something' had in coffee I drink last night; he very sick; vomiting; after five days he feel better; wake up and say he want to see my little girl, and say to her he think he would warm here, but didn't like; after he get better he get four doctor books to try and see what made him sick; he study hard, and say to me, 'That name is making me sick.'"

Joe explained that he (Captain Hall) here pointed to a name in one of the books which he read out. It was something about poison. "I think after Hall die everybody watching one another; me no undertand what they mean; all afraid somebody put down poison in water, bread or something; it looked like it be was poisoned; to me all the same. Buddington didn't like to go to the cabin; he was quarreling all the time."

Hans Christian's statement, though much briefer, is to the same effect.

The correspondent says the expedition had passed what Kane supposed to be the Polar sea, which now proved to be a sound. Beyond this they penetrated into Robinson's channel, and were there on the last day of August, 1871. Many important circumstances unmistakably indicated the existence of an unfrozen ocean beyond the channel. Mild weather, with fog and mists brought down by northerly winds, could come from no other source. Land was visible to the north and west of this body of water a great distance. Now was the moment to embrace the present favorable opportunity, which was liable to be defeated by the slightest sudden change, and by a prompt continuation of their hitherto successful aventure, achieve the glorious good for which they had hazarded so much. But here, on the eve of an easy victory, arose that fatal difference of opinion which blasted all the heroic efforts and prospects, and rendered fruitless that mighty energy and labor which had already led him such a distance over barren and unhospitable regions of the unknown north.

The sailingmaster, Buddington, had several times expressed his anxiety to go no further, and strongly urged the necessity of retreating to winter at Port Hope, nearly two hundred and forty miles south of their present highly advantageous position. Hall was determined to proceed if possible, and would not consent to this latter proposition. Buddington, however, persisted. Before concluding to retreat Hall called a council, consisting of himself, Captain Tyson, Chester, the mate, and Buddington, to consider which course was the most advisable. At this council Captain Tyson strongly advocated Captain Hall's views, and urged the impropriety of desisting. The brave and the right cause was over-ruled, to which circumstance it is possible that Captain Hall owed his death. If the vessel had continued on its course, as Captain Hall desired and urged, the expedition would in all probability have been crowned with success and the dreams of geographers and explorers been realized; but an unaccountable timidity, the offspring of craven cowardice or other improper motive, annihilated the hopes of Captain Hall.

Buddington, from the position which he occupied, was master of the situation. He said: Thus far have you gone, you shall go no further, and he was obeyed reluctantly, of course, as a matter of necessity. It is impossible to analyze the motives which prompted Buddington. From his knowledge of the Arctic regions he must have known that it was as dangerous to turn back as to proceed, and that if the vessel was to be frozen in she might as well be frozen in at one place as another. The fact that Captain Tyson supported the views of Captain Hall furnishes additional confirmation that the latter was right and Buddington wrong. The blame, if there is blame attending the failure of the expedition, will cleave to Buddington, unless he can, if still living, satisfactorily explain what now seems to be his unaccountable conduct. It is not too much to say that his action blasted all the hopes of his superior. Although thwarted in his grand designs for a time, the explorer did not abandon his investigations, but, in company with Esquimaux men and the mate, started upon a sledge expedition, from which he returned to die.

A Prediction Verified.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The *Evening Star* says, with reference to the account of the Arctic adventure as it appears in its telegraphic columns to-day, "The suspected poisoning of Captain Hall recalls a prediction made before the sailing of the expedition by a person in this city, well acquainted with its personal, that Captain Hall would never return alive, but would fall a victim to the envy of some of the party."

WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.

Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD,
May 21, 1873, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Thermometer: Sunset	Thermometer: 10:48 P. M.	Humidity	Wind: Direction	Wind: Force	Rain Fall in 24 hours ending 8 A. M.	Weather
Cairo	79	68	81	S	Fresh	00	Clear
Cincinnati	72	59	71	NE	Gentle	00	Clear
Davenport	73	60	80	NE	Gentle	00	Clear
Dubuque	72	59	66	SE	Fresh	00	Fair
Leavenworth	75	54	69	S	Gentle	00	Fair
Louisville	78	61	74	—	Calm	01	Cloudy
Memphis	81	67	80	S	Gentle	00	Clear
Nashville	79	59	80	—	Calm	00	Clear
New Orleans	85	68	74	S	Gentle	00	Clear
Omaha	75	51	73	SE	Fresh	00	Thr'g
Pittsburgh	69	57	86	SE	Gentle	00	Fair
Shreveport	80	57	86	SE	Fresh	00	Clear
St. Louis	79	59	73	S	Fresh	00	Clear
St. Paul	70	54	70	NE	Gentle	00	Clear
Keokuk	76	56	70	E	Gentle	00	Clear
La Crosse	70	50	79	SE	Gentle	00	Fair

LOCAL RECORD FOR YESTERDAY.

Mean Barometer	29.91
Mean Thermometer	61
Mean Humidity	75.5 per cent
Mean direction of wind	Southwest'y
Amount of rain fall	0.12 in.
Weather	Cloudy.

Light rain in the morning.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 22, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has slightly fallen in the Middle and Eastern States and Canada, with northeasterly and southeasterly winds, low temperature, cloudy weather and rain; falling barometer, rising temperature, southeasterly winds and cloudy weather in the lake region and thence to Kentucky and Missouri, southeasterly winds, rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain in Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in Virginia in the evening.

For New England and Canada, southeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain.

For the lake region and Northwest, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, low barometer, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and temporarily clearing weather and occasional rain.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the latter.

Reports are missing from the Upper Mississippi Valley.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 21, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., May 20th, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water	Change + or −	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
	ft.	in.		
Boonville*	06	11	W	Fair
Brunswick*	16	10	S	Clear
Cairo	34	06	S	Fair
Cincinnati	17	03	SW	Fair
Confluence	09	02	S	Hyrain
Davenport	08	06	SW	Clear'g
Evansville	18	01	SW	Cloud'y
Freeport*	01	06	SE	Clear'g
Herman	05	01	—	Fair
Jefferson City	07	10	S	Fair
Kansas City	12	01	SE	Fair
Keokuk	09	04	SW	Fair
Lexington	07	06	S	Fair
Morgantown	01	09	N	Cloudy
Louisville	08	01	S	Cloudy
Memphis	19	02	S	Cloudy
Memphis	31	05	S	Clearing
Nashville	07	02	W	Fair
New Geneva	03	03	SE	Cloudy
New Orleans	02	08	S	Fair
Olt City	03	01	S	Cloudy
Omaha	05	06	S	Fair
Pittsburgh	04	02	S	Cloudy
Plattsmouth	03	05	S	Cloudy
Shreveport	13	02	S	Cloudy
St. Joseph	07	03	SW	Cloudy
St. Louis	19	05	S	Fair
St. Paul	08	08	E	Cloudy
Vicksburg	39	09	S	Threat'g
Warsaw	10	04	SE	Fair

* Below bench mark.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—River 17 feet; falling. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis; Lucy Bertram, St. Louis; Tow boat arrived—Mt. Clair, with coal. Up river empty—Jos. A. Mead and Michigan.

CAIRO, May 21.—Arrived—Colorado, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans, 6; Mary Forsythe, Mound City, 7. Departed—Gracy, Nashville, 1 P. M.; Colorado and Robert Mitchell, Evansville, 7. Clear and hot. River fallen 2 feet.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—River fallen 6 inches; falling; 8 feet scant in canal; 6 feet in chute. Cloudy and warm Business dull. Arrived—Kitty Hegler, Cincinnati; Jno. Kilgour, New Orleans; Arlington, Memphis; Coal Hill and barges and Fearless and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Kittie Hegler, Arkansas River; Jno. Kilgour, and Arlington, Cincinnati; Coal Hill and Fearless, Pittsburgh. The Captain of the Kilgour denies the reported death from cholera on board his steamer on the way up.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Weather very warm. Business moderate and river falling. Arrived—Grafton, Dooks; Addie Johnson, La Crosse; Clinton, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Fannie Keene, Naples; St. Johns, Peoria; R. W. Stradley, Tennessee river; Bon Accord, Mound City, Sam Brown, Cairo; Illinois, Grafton. Departed—Emma C. Elliott, Memphis; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Minnesota, St. Paul; Illinois, Grafton; Fannie Keene, Naples; Phil. Sheridan, Cincinnati; Henry Ames, New Orleans. The Innovator and Grafton collided at Carondolet last night, the former losing a wheel and having her cabin crushed in. The Celia Peck is reported sunk below Fort Rice.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The remains of General Canby will arrive in Indianapolis this morning.

—Vigorous preventive measures are being taken in Louisville in regard to the cholera.

—Riddle's cotton mill at Glen Riddle, Pa., was burned on Tuesday. Loss $30,000; insured.

—Two car loads of recruits for regiments on duty in the Indian country left St. Louis on Tuesday.

—The Congressional excursionists were handsomely entertained in Galveston, Texas, on Wednesday.

—The Connecticut Senate has passed a constitutional amendment providing for a new State capitol at Hartford.

—The Missouri State Editorial Convention, which will meet at Louisiana next week, have made arrangements for an excursion trip to Chicago.

—The President has directed all the departments in Washington to be closed on Decoration Day, that the employes may participate in the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves.

—The Central Railroad repair works at Niagara Falls were burned on Monday night, resulting in the loss of $100,000. About one hundred and fifty employes were thrown out of employment.

LOUISVILLE.

Meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—The American Society of Civil Engineers met at the Galt House to-day, Chas. Hermany, of this city, in the chair. About one hundred members were present. The morning session was occupied by organization and the reading of the following papers: Test of bridge iron, by J. Dumon Steele; Experiments on resistance to compressions of Wrought Iron Sheets, by Thos. E. Clark, of Philadelphia; Detroit River Tunnel, by E. S. Chesbrough, of Chicago; and Production, Traffic and Transportation of Freight and Passengers, by Masten Corryle, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

POLITICAL.

Ohio State Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, May 21.—The State Republican Convention assembled. James Morrill, of Oberlin was chosen permanent Chairman. The following ticket was nominated: for Governor, E. F. Noyes, of Hamilton, renominated; Lieutenant Governor, Alphonso Hart, of Portage; Supreme Judge, long term, Wm. White, of Clark, renominated; short term, Walter F. Stone, of Erie, renominated; Attorney General, Jno. Little, of Green; Comptroller of the Treasury, Wm. T. Wilson, of Portage, renominated; Member of the Board of Public Works, Phillip Versing, of Auglaize, renominated.

The following platform was adopted:

First—That the principles of the party, as heretofore expressed in its Convention, are affirmed, and it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country and maintenance of the interests, rights and liberties of the people.

Second—That we re-affirm our confidence in President Grant and in the wisdom, integrity and success of the administration of its high office.

Third—That there should be rigid economy in the State and National administrations, and that taxes should be continued to be reduced in both as rapidly as is consistent with good government, maintenance of the public credit and the certain extinguishment of the State and National debts.

Fourth—That the public lands belong to the people, and shall be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of those lands to corporations.

Fifth—That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Sixth—That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while the capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the rights of reasonable remuneration, all abuse in their management, excessive rates, or oppressive discriminations against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law, the people protected from such wrongs and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railroads and other corporations.

Seventh—That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption, and we have seen with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidences of political and official corruption and abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct of the men who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not by any partisan step of ours be shielded from the disgrace of their acts, and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

Eighth—That when retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise; that we condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which salaries were increased shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Ninth—That we cordially welcome to our shores the oppressed of all countries, and remembering that adopted fellow citizens have always proved loyal to the flag of the Republic, we favor such modification of the naturalization laws as to materially shorten the time of probation before voting.

THE MODOC WAR.

The Indians Whipped by General Davis.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The following dispatch was received to-day by General Sherman from General Schofield: "General Davis reports a fight with the Modocs on the 10th inst. The Indians were whipped and ran away. Mounted troops have gone in pursuit, and have not been heard from since the 14th."

Terrible Tragedy on a Steamboat.

MEMPHIS, May 21.—A terrible tragedy occurred on the steamer Phil. Allen while lying at Idlewild, fifty miles below here, this morning. A planter named Butler, who in company with his *fiance*, had gotten aboard at Friars Point, was shot and instantly killed by John Cannon, who was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and who had invited Butler and several others to take a drink. While standing at the bar a dispute arose, resulting as stated above. After the shooting, Cannon went to the clerk of the boat and asked for a package of money he had deposited, and after getting it he jumped ashore and made his escape.

A Whirlwind in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 21.—

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THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¾@117¾.

OIL CITY is agitating for a Fourth of July celebration, as a financial speculation. This is rather a practical way to contemplate patriotic enthusiasm.

IT is finally determined, that the Shah of Persia has left his three wives at home. This important item of intelligence was not made clear till the honorable gentleman reached St. Petersburg.

READERS of the GAZETTE, who purpose spending the Summer months in the country, at the various Summer resorts, or in Europe, can have the Daily or Weekly edition sent to them, by leaving their address at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

EX-GOVERNOR JEWELL, of Connecticut, to whom the Mission to Russia is tendered, is a gentleman in every way worthy the position. We hope he may accept it; or if he declines, we earnestly wish him not to follow the example of Pierrepont, by log-rolling for the position of Chief Justice.

GOVERNOR DIX has vetoed the Local Option Bill passed by the New York Legislature, for the reason that it is too loosely drawn. It prohibits the use of the milder beverages, where it is adopted, and on the other hand, it places no limit on the sale of liquors where it fails of adoption. The Governor favors the principles of the bill, and will readily sign one of the right character.

THE report of the Committee on Corporations was pared down very considerably by the Constitutional Convention, there being but few sections passed to a second reading, and these were generally amended. The close scrutiny to which the work of committees is subjected makes us hopeful that the final result of the deliberations of the Convention will be such as will meet with popular approval.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly has adopted a resolution to take part in the Centennial Celebration. Just how this can be done we are at a loss to imagine; but that it is entirely proper in some way to indicate the amazing growth of the several religious denominations in this country during the past hundred years, we freely admit. Let all the denominations join in the Centennial Celebration.

A PROPOSITION has been made to designate ocean routes between Europe and America. It is that all steamers steering eastward should take one track, and those bound westward should choose another far enough distant to avoid any possibility of collision. It is coming to be understood that it is safer to drive a steamer ahead, without reference to the danger of striking other craft, than to "go slow" in thick weather. If this should become general, some rule of the road will become imperatively necessary.

THE Government expedition under General Forsyth has penetrated the Yellowstone regions, by way of the river of that name, as far as Pooder river, where the government proposes to build a fort, and establish a force of soldiers. This discovery of the navigable character of the Yellowstone river will greatly relieve the government in transporting supplies, and will save the necessity of a long march, on the part of the soldiers, through an unfriendly Indian country.

THE statements made by several of the Polaris crew, those who were rescued from the ice, tend to throw suspicion on Captain Buddington as having caused the death of Captain Hall, by means of poison; while Captain Tyson unhesitatingly charges him with having deserted those who were on the ice when the Polaris broke away. The Esquimaux Joe states that Hall told him he was poisoned. These are serious charges, and the bad conduct of Buddington, in the early part of the expedition, gives them considerable force.

WE are gratified to notice that the Democratic press of the State are beginning to speak out against the ring of party leaders, which has heretofore controlled the movements of the Democracy in this Commonwealth. They seem to think that Wallace, Buckalew & Co., have been sufficiently rewarded for their services to the party, and they are politely invited to take a back seat, and permit others to have a word to say, and even a chance for the honors, if any shall ever come within their reach. But we observe that the *Post*, which is so benevolent in inviting Republicans to come over to the Democracy, if they wish to escape the evils of party leadership, has nothing to say about this new phase of political affairs.

THE *Journal*, at Harrisburg, embodies the advice, urged by the GAZETTE in a brief, but pithy paragraph, that should be treasured by every honest, unselfish Republican, who cares more for the principles of his party, than the predominance of any man or set of men. It says:

Every delegate to the Republican State Convention should, before coming to Harrisburg, ascertain exactly what his constituents want, whom they prefer for State-Treasurer and Supreme Judges, and then, like an honest, simply write their wants and wishes. And what is still more sound and practical, the masses of the Republican party all over the State, ought to take special care not to send any man a delegate to the State Convention who will sell them out—who will disregard their wishes in order to "please a friend" or turn a penny. We believe if this were done, we should be able to present a ticket that would challenge and defy all fault-finding.

THE struggle, which has been going on for two or three years in Mexico, between General Rosecrans, who represents American capitalists, and Mr. Plumb, representing English interests, still continues. General Rosecrans, if we remember right, gained his point a year or more ago, but was compelled to accept land subsidies, rather than money aid from the Government. He is now seeking to have this feature of the contract changed, and to have three feet fixed as the proper gauge for the railroad. If he succeeds in carrying out his plans, there is no doubt that the works upon which so much of the peace and prosperity of Mexico depends will be in the hands of a capable and honest man. Perhaps General Rosecrans may give the Mexican people order, stability, and a thriving commerce in exchange for a few railway privileges, and so the problem which for so many years has perplexed statesmen may be solved by the locomotive.

THE approaching meeting of the new Advisory Civil Service Board has, in connection with Secretary Richardson's avowed favor of a change in the system of making appointments, brought up several phases of the Civil Service question for fresh discussion. Among other things, the idea is mooted that the President is not sincere in supporting the reform. We do not for a moment accept this idea. So far as he ever proposed to accept and support the new system, he has done so; but it is not in evidence that he at any time intended to utterly ignore several considerations aside from the examinations. He has, on the contrary, permitted it to be known that party fealty, special services, peculiar fitness, in other respects than ability to pass a technical examination in certain prescribed branches of study, would be considered by him. Particularly, he has never surrendered his prerogative of making nominations totally irrespective of the Advisory Board. Yet, because he has not done this, his motives are assailed and his integrity questioned. We are of the opinion that the Civil Service system will yet be modified, somewhat after the suggestions made by Secretary Richardson. They are practical and sensible. The GAZETTE pointed out, in the early days of Civil Service discussion, some of the very evils now complained of, and intimated that these would not be readily overcome. Our views are now substantiated. Secretary Richardson does not hesitate to say that the Civil Service clerks are, many of them, failures, in that they lack breadth of mind and judgment. The proposal to appoint Examining Boards, under the Civil Service system, in the several States, shows more clearly than any argument, that only those who are immediately accessible to Washington, stand any chance under the existing system. Yet State Boards of Examiners will be found impracticable. In England, with its limited territory and monarchical government, the plan may work, but in America, with our vast extent of territory, and changing administrations, it cannot be rigidly carried out.

THE utter uselessness of the several conventions which have been held in the interest of cheap transportation, now begins to attract very general attention. The cause of their failure was the lack of practicalness. No information, or even suggestion of practical value emanated from either the New York or St. Louis Conventions. That of the Farmers was denunciatory in its resolutions, and the Congressmen endorsed, in the blandest manner, everything proposed. The Farmers were full of their wrongs, the Congressmen were enthused with the prospect of a splendid junketing tour. As a result nothing of practical value was accomplished. The Congressmen might have accomplished good had any earnest effort been displayed. They might have reached, by discussion and comparison of opinions, some understanding in regard to a few measures of great national usefulness. But this was prevented by the desire of St. Louis to show herself, and to instruct and enlighten them. Next, the speeches might at least have presented carefully prepared and correct statements, first, of the prices actually paid to the producer and for transportation in many Western localities; second, of any practical difficulties which prevent cheaper transportation by rail; third, of the real—but the imaginary—cost of transportation by water, time and risk being taken into account; fourth, of the relative feasibility and usefulness of different improvements proposed. But they did nothing of the kind. We must now look to the Committee on Transportation and Routes for information of practical value.

AT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railway, Colonel Thomas A. Scott submitted a report, on behalf of the Board of Directors, showing the progress made in the construction of the road. Four hundred miles have been graded, bridges built, and surveys made. The entire line, he claims, will be completed within five years. From New York to San Diego, by this line, the distance is four hundred miles less than from New York to San Francisco by the Pacific Railroad, and when the line is completed to San Francisco, it will be as short as any other, with better grades and curvatures. Of the prospects of the road, he speaks as follows:

When we take in connection with all this the fact that you will have from the Pacific at San Diego all the trade with China and Japan, which is shorter than the existing line from San Francisco to New York, and that upon the completion of connections to San Francisco, which will certainly be made before our line is finished, you will have and can between that city and New York quite as short as the existing road, and that on this route will be situated the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Atlanta, Montgomery, Vicksburg, with short connections to New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, and Charleston, while on other connecting routes will be Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Little Rock, Kansas City, and the intervening country, with its immense population and products, you can at once perceive that your line should undoubtedly command a fair share of the transportation to and from the continent, and a considerable traffic the States of Mexico bordering upon our road, with their immense mineral wealth and their present population of two and a half millions, and the great resources of Southern Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona, and it certainly seems that the traffic to be developed and naturally directed to your line must be large and profitable.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The feebleness of the French people is proverbial, so far as the support of the Government is concerned. They carefully protect the financial standing of the country, and cheerfully assume the debts of previous administrations, whether Republic, Monarchy or Empire. But the forms of Government they are ever ready to change, being influenced to their volatile moods, apparently by Utopian ideas. A commune without its communal existence that preceded the one recently in power, is apparently the French idea of true Government. They do not distinguish between social, financial and legal equality, and hence the wildness of their Governmental dreams. And even where well defined ideas are entertained there is a lack of forbearance, which, after all, is one of the essentials of a Republican form of Government. If the minority will not peacefully yield to the majority, there is an end to all hope of popular Government. Here is the apparent difficulty of the existing administration. Radicals, Moderates, Monarchists and Bonapartists are intermixed, not merely among the people, but in the Assembly and even Thiers' Cabinet. The President may be set down as a moderate Republican, and his Cabinet, previous to its recent disruption, was substantially in sympathy with him. Jules Simon, Baron de Goulard and Baron de Larcy give way, respectively to Mr. Martel, Casimer Perier, and M. Beranger. Of these last accessions, Perier, especially is an earnest Orleanist.

The disruption of the cabinet was brought about through differences relative to the electoral bill. Three views were entertained,—two of the ministers opposed any change in the electoral system; the minister of Finance favored the appointment to the Assembly of a new bill, while still other members of the cabinet insisted that two years' residence should be made a condition of voting. It is not difficult to see what was the inspiration, in the cabinet, to so much interest in electoral matters. In the recent elections, the Government sustained a decided reverse, and, like all preceding French administrations, proposed to remedy, by means of law, the evils brought upon it by popular suffrage. Too thin minded to lead defeat, it was proposed to make the conditions of election favorable to a repetition of the trouble. Yet singularly, Count de Remusat, the member of the cabinet who suffered defeat in Paris, and Jules Simon, the ablest member of the Thiers Government, opposed any change in the electoral bill. They were wise enough to see the effect of such a policy, but were overborne by their compeers.

Another evidences of the weakness and uncertain future of the Thiers administration, is shown in the petulant treatment accorded to the press. Prosecution and suppressions are quite as frequent now, as they were in the declining days of the Empire. It has become a truism, that attempts to repress the free expression of public sentiment evidences weakness, and M. Thiers, and the Assembly as well, are particularly amenable to this form of criticism. The *Journal d'Etat* was recently suppressed by the military Governor of Paris, and M. Thiers has prosecuted a half dozen second rate journals, for copying from the London *Times* this Pyat's letter to the President. The absurdity of this proceeding is all the more noticeable, because of Thiers' experience as a journalist. It indicates, with other things, the uncertain tenure of the Republic.

From the formation of the Spanish Republic to the present, we have held the opinion that it presents, all things considered, better indications of permanency than the French Republic. Admit the occasional success of the Carlists, and the fact that this is the first venture toward a real republic in Spain, and we still think the prospects of the Spanish Republic better than those of that in France. We would be rejoiced to have both become permanent and prosperous. But, while in France, there is trickery, divisions, hot blood, conniving and intriguery, with no one to assert a dominant control, and while even the executive is not self-contained, forbearing, or even uniform in his own mindfulness and views, in Spain, there is, among Republicans, substantial harmony, and unity of sentiment and governing power among those in authority. Figueras, Castellar, and others, are respected and honored. Petty contentions are quite unknown. Steady progress in all that contributes to the solidity of the Government is the order of the day, and hope of permaneney is general and uniform. In France the rival representatives of royal families are already quarreling in anticipation of the spoils in prospect.

Young Women Tourists.

On the 24 of July a party of young women start for Europe under the guidance of a most competent cicerone, to make, if not exactly the grand tour, one that combines so many of its essentials that the difference is small. They propose to reach Queenstown on the 12th, and visit all the beautiful places in Ireland. Then cross over to Scotland, and "do" that country and England thoroughly. Belgium is next on their list, and they will reach Vienna in October in time to see something of the great Exposition. The winter will be principally passed in Italy, the celebration of Christmas being seen at Naples, and the carnival and that of Easter at Rome, where they will remain till the second week in April. Two months will be spent in Switzerland and five weeks in Paris, and they will take passage at Liverpool for New York on the 1st of October. The entire period of absence will be something over fifteen months, and during all this time the young people will be employed in acquiring the languages of three of the countries through which they pass—French, Italian, and German—and in procuring other studies to which their tastes incline. The expenses of the expedition proper will not be over $2,800 in gold, and it will be under the charge of Miss E. V. Ingram, who has passed much of her life abroad.

A NATIONAL Convention of the Veterans of the Mexican War is to be held in Washington, D. C., in January, 1874, to prepare a memorial to Congress for a pension at the same rate as that allowed the veterans of 1812, and also to adopt measures for a general assemblage of the veterans on the Centennial anniversary of the nation's birthday at Philadelphia in 1876.

PERSONAL.

THE Japanese embassy is in Rome.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON is in Paris.

MUNICH is to erect a monument to Baron Liebig.

QUEEN VICTORIA has outlived officially twelve of her Premiers.

OAKES AMES failed in 1870 for $8,498,000, with assets amounting to nearly $11,000,000.

THE Rev. Cuba Burleigh is reported to have resigned her pastorate on account of ill health.

THE son of General D. H. Hill, of the Confederate army, has received an appointment to West Point.

A LUNATIC, impressed with the desire to bury the Princess Beatrice, has several times lately visited Windsor Castle.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is slowly but steadily improving in health, though his physicians earnestly advise him to abstain from work, at least until autumn. He has simply broken down from excess of labor, as so many literary men have done before, and will do after him.

THE men at the head of the leading dailies of New York are all young—Whitelaw Reid, of the *Tribune*; James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*; Louis J. Jennings, of the *Times*; and Manton Marble, of the *World*. Not one of them is forty, and one or two are several years less than that.

IT is rumored that the work upon the life and times of the late Chief Justice Chase, which was in progress with a view to speedy publication by Judge Robert B. Warden, of Ohio, will not appear, in consequence of a serious disagreement between the biographer and the surviving relatives to the Chief Justice.

IN speaking of King Mirambo, of Central Africa, the *Court Journal* says that a monarch who would take the trowsers sent from missionary-inspired ladies of Aberdeen, split them in halves, fill them with sand, and make a war club of each leg, cannot be forgiven on the ground of mere eccentricity.

MME. BERG has received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in France. Her certificate runs thus: "Mme Bros, a married woman, and mother of two children, does not pursue the study of medicine as a pastime or by reason of scientific vanity. She fulfills all the duties of her profession. During both sieges of Paris she never left the bedside of our wounded soldiers."

"IT is not generally known," remarks the Washington *Star*, "that Mr. Chase was the last of his line. Although he had six or seven brothers, none of them had male issue, and all died before the Chief Justice. And as he died leaving no son, it follows that the line and name of Chase, so far as his father's immediate branch of the family is concerned, became extinct with his death."

THE handwriting of the late Chief Justice Chase was very peculiar. He wrote a singularly small and almost feminine hand, which, however, he turned off with great rapidity and nervous force. His private letters (which were more numerous than those of almost any other public man who filled stations so eminent) were models of terse and clear English style.

MR. COLFAX has written to a friend in Paris a letter containing this emphatic and sanguine passage: "I never received a dollar from Ames on any account whatever, in check, in cash, in stock, or dividends or bonds. I have full faith that He who knoweth all things will in His own good time make my entire innocence of this cruel and wicked charge manifest to even the bitterest of my enemies."

THE Rev. Mr. Ancient, of Terrence Bay, who is so widely and honorably known in connection with the loss of the Atlantic, is to be transferred to be the Assistant Curate of Trinity Church. We hardly know whether to feel glad or sorry. That Mr. Ancient should be spared privations and introduced to a more agreeable field of labor, is a pleasant fact; but the example of one conscientious clergyman exercising his sacred functions without fashionable encouragement and without an enormous salary, was almost too costly to lose.

THE following is from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. As is well known, Captain C. F. Hall, the distinguished Arctic explorer, died leaving his family in a state of penury. At the time of his death he was in command of a Government vessel, under an appropriation sanctioned by Congress, for the purposes of the expedition. He therefore fell in a national cause, as much so as if he had perished in battle. His widow should receive a pension equal to that given to a colonel in the army. We feel no fear, no doubt it will be the pleasure of Mr. Sayler to urge it upon Congress. No nation can afford to be unjust to those who serve it, either upon the sea or land.

COUNT IVAN DES FRANCIS DE POLIGNAC, who recently arrived in the Cunard steamer, and Miss Mary Read, daughter of the late Mr. John Julius Izard Pringle, of South Carolina, were married on the 9th inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, assisted by the Rev. Robt. S. Trapier. The wedding was celebrated at the Whitehouse Plantation, near Georgetown, S. C., many distinguished people being present. Two distinct ceremonies were performed, one according to the rites of the Roman Catholic, and the other according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Count Polignac will reside in Europe.

MR. CHASE'S will, which was made not very long before he died, is quite short and simple in form, and names Hon. Henry D. Cooke as sole solicitor. It has not yet been offered for registry, but it is understood that he leaves $10,000 to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire; $10,000 to Wilberforce University, Ohio; $6,000 to his niece, Mrs. Auld; his portrait of Chief Justice Marshall, by Peale, to the United States, to be placed in the Supreme Court-room, and the remainder of his estate equally between his two daughters, Mrs. Sprague and Mrs. Hoyt. It is thought his estate will aggregate something less than $200,000, which is not much of a fortune to leave, as things go now-a-days.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE French Atlantic cable has been repaired.

THE State debt of Connecticut has been reduced 50 per cent. in six years.

A SPECIAL dispatch says that No. 80,777 has drawn seventy-five thousand dollars in the Omaha lottery.

DELEGATES from the Citadels of the Knights of Carthage in Missouri met recently at Moberly and organized a State Citadel.

THE British steamship San Antonio, while entering the harbor of Galveston on Tuesday, was blown ashore in a heavy gale which prevailed at the time.

A MAN of Athens, Ga., recently escorted his wife to the cars, on her way to elope with a single gentleman of her acquaintance, purchased her ticket and saw her luggage properly checked to its destination.

A MEMORIAL signed by nearly one thousand women of St. Louis for the repeal of the social evil ordinance was presented to the City Council last Tuesday night. It was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

WISCONSIN railway trains are seriously impeded by thousands of snakes which scrawl from their retreats in the swamps, and lie in the sun across the warm rails until some passing train cuts them to pieces."

THE gun store of Bouron, a foreigner, was gutted by a mob in New Orleans on the 5th of March. He sued the city, claiming thirty-one thousand dollars damages. Judge Durell decided that the city had no police under its control, and therefore was not responsible.

THE Canadian Parliament is requested to "take information" concerning the alleged action of Yankee speculators in buying up all the islands in the St. Lawrence river; the mainland residents protesting that they will find no balm in Gilead if deprived of their Thousand Isles.

A TROY minister and one in Cortland, for a year or two, excited comment by their frequent exchanges. The mystery has recently been removed by the marriage of the Troy clergyman to a lady in Cortland, and that of the Cortland minister to a lady in Troy. It was a very nice arrangement.

THE agent of the White Star line in Newport, R. I., received news on Monday that two trunks marked Mrs. J. I. Murphy had been found from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic. A lady of that name with her two children has been visiting her parents in England, and was expected home in Newport during the summer.

SIR W. FAIRBAIRN, whose works on iron shipbuilding and the strength of materials are authorities, says that "if you double the length of a ship you weaken her just one-half. And the evil does not stop here, because if the cargo capacity be enlarged in the same proportion, and used, the ship's strength is diminished four times.

AMONG the hundred or more failures which have occurred at Vienna during the panic, there was no bank involved of any importance. The houses that went down are reported to be all small concerns. Great fears were at one time to have been an inflation of bank stock and railroad securities, and widespread speculation drawing too rapidly on the resources of the new era of prosperity which has begun in Austria since Hungary settled into an orderly province.

A LIVELY discussion is going on in the California press over the advisability of substituting greenbacks for gold as the common currency of exchange in that State. Doubtless the present system has its disadvantages, but all the arguments of convenience and "patriotism" are met by the obstinate fact, which theorists have very little success in getting around, that the gold is worth the most.

SAYS Mr. Hamerton, in his "Intellectual Life," "A language cannot be thoroughly learned by an adult without five years' residence in the country where it is spoken, and without habits of close observation a residence of twenty years is insufficient." This is not encouraging, but it is the truth. Happily a knowledge which fails far short of mastery may be of practical use in the common affairs of life, and may even afford some initiation into foreign literature.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S exploration party will start in a few days. The operations contemplated in the exploration and surveys west of 100 degrees meridian, during the first season of 1873, include portions of Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. The expedition will be divided into four main parties, one of which will be again sub-divided, and four astronomical parties. They will operate in nearly parallel lines from north to south, cutting most of the old routes of travel, and traveling the area of the back-bone of the continent.

Matrimonial Noose in England.

That awful and mysterious personage, the Register General, has been taking the British public into his confidence on the score of marrying and giving in marriage. In the hard, clear, statistical style of which he is so eminent a master he tells how couples, more or less devoted, took upon themselves the vows of wedlock, what were their respective ages, and where and in what years they were married. Some of the information thus officially accorded has about it a touch of comedy, as when it is affirmed that in 1870 no fewer than eleven octogenarian British youths took unto themselves wives, the objects of their choice being, with one exception—a dame of 80—fair damsels of from 30 to 35 summers. Again a respectable old gentleman of 60 is written down the husband of a girl in her fifteenth year, while another gushing damsel just out of her 'teens is noticed as having given heart and hand to a semi-patriarch 75 years of age. Of widows, too, frequent is the mention and numerous are the remarriages; while of girls, "not more than 16 years of age," no fewer than 325 in 1870 alone promised to "love, honor, and obey." A feature of special interest in the statistics is the indirect proof which they afford of the practical good sense of the English people. The rise in the price of butcher's meat and the enhanced value of coal had each a depressing effect on the marriage rate, while the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., in 1866, and the panic which ensued, caused a great diminution in the year's "matrimonialization"—a diminution was observable until 1870, when the marriage roll recovered its nominal proportions. Another fact, on which Mr. Miall would do well to ponder, is that out of a total of 182,000 marriages registered in 1870, no fewer than 137,985 were solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England.

The Church of England.

A balance sheet of the revenues and expenditures of the Church of England, which is official by virtue of the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has recently been issued, and gives some interesting facts relative to the financial operations of this great religious establishment. The most reliable statistics show that the membership of the Church is about 12,000,000. The average annual receipts are over $50,000,000, which are derived from the following sources: Endowments, $21,000,000, State aid, $2,500,000, parochial collections, $16,000,000, and miscellaneous contributions and receipts, $10,500,000. This fund is expended as follows: Maintenance of the clergy, $20,500,000; education of the poor, $15,000,000; church institutions, foreign missions, church building, &c., $14,500,000. Under the head of clerical maintenance, the 2 Archbishops, 26 Bishops, and 70 Archdeacons receive $692,780. There are 30 deans, 127 canons, 120 minor canons, 600 singers, and others, who cost $1,040,625. In addition to these, there are 13,041 reetors and vicars, and 5,706 curates, whose services amount to $15,730,255, or an average of about $840 apiece.

Incremation of the Dead.

The world has been somewhat startled of late by the forcible presentation of the subject of incremation of the dead, instead of the common process of burial. Some of the prominent savans of the Old World, and especially of Great Britain, have adduced arguments of considerable strength in favor of the idea, although they would hardly apply in this country. They argue that, in the first place, burial is unhealthy, considering the proportion of inhabitants to the area of the soil, to take it up uselessly for burying grounds. The infection of water by decaying animal matter, percolating for great distances, is a cause of much ill health. The doctrine of burial is hygienically incorrect, and, as a matter of fact, very inconvenient. There is nothing to recommend it but long usage, and this, it is declared, should now give way to incremation.

Pennsylvania Wives' "Thirds."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that in a recent real estate transaction in Berks county, the purchaser, after much haggling as to the price to be paid for a tract of ground, owned in common by three married men, was unable to secure a marketable title until he had, in addition, given five dollars to each of the respective wives in order to obtain a release of dower. Our correspondent expresses some surprise at this conduct of the wives in exchanging their "third" for so paltry a sum, but the custom is prevalent in many parts of Pennsylvania, and husbands can only get the signatures of their wives to deeds of real estate by promising them a black silk gown, or its equivalent in money, which is duly paid by the purchaser. The custom is frequently alluded to in the Pennsylvania Reports.

The Lungs--Consumption.

The importance of early treatment in lung diseases by some who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city is invaluable, and whilst it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 120 Penn street. A treatise on Consumption sent free by mail whenever ordered.

Unequaled for Cheapness, Durability and Strength.

All materials used in the manufacture of MATHEWS' SODA WATER BOXES is secured from the very best manufacturers, and is pronounced of the very best quality. The Syrup Tanks are all Grass or Porcelain, that the Syrup may never corrode. There is no apparatus used that is not right away. The Boxes are made better, put together much stronger, which renders them more durable in every way. In fact Mathews' Soda Water Apparatus is now guaranteed the best, cheapest and far superior in every way to any others made. The new styles just received this day at the Agents' office.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUGGISTS,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH PA.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, H. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Plain Black Hernanis, very low.
Black Striped Hernanis, fine goods.
Colored Striped Hernanis, in all colors.
New Japanese Poplins.
Plain Japanese Poplins.
Figured Japanese Poplins.
Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!
NEW BLACK SILKS
A specialty—extra good value.
Ladies' and Misses' New Alpaca Suits
Handsomely made and trimmed in latest Fashionable Styles.
Ladies' and Misses' New Linen Suits,
A large variety at low prices.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING THIS WEEK
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

Great Closing Sale
AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
Is Now in Full Operation
AND HAS PROVED A
DECIDED SUCCESS.
Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before July 1st, until which time we will offer our goods in lots to suit purchasers at such low
Extraordinary Reduction
As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at
Twenty Per Cent. Off the Cost,
Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and
COTTON HOSIERY
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
Immense Bargains for Cash
To close out before June 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
"BELMONT."
Having enlarged and greatly improved this favorite resort, few places present superior attractions to those seeking the pleasures and comforts of a home on the mountains. The house will be
Opened on the First of June.
T. W. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.
my17:mwf6 Elizabeth, Pa.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
Sail from Pier 20, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
The passenger accommodations on steamers of this Line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin State Rooms all on upper deck. Ships carrying Mail lights and ventilators.
Rates of passage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Londonderry: Saturday steamers, cabins, $75 and $65 gold; steerage, currency, $30. Wednesday steamers, cabins $130 gold, Wednesday steamers, cabins $75 and $65; steerage, currency, $30.
Certificates of passage from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent at rates as low as any other first class line.
For passage apply to the agents, HENDERSON & BROS., 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to THOMAS H. HATTHAM, 47 Smithfield street, WM. BINGHAM, 142 Smithfield street, J. A. MCCORMICK, Fourth ave., T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street. my17:m20

DRY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
LATEST NOVELTIES.
New Ribbons, New Flowers.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Straw and Jet Ornaments.
Neck Ruching in great variety.
Ladies' and Misses' Gloves, Silk Mitts, &c.
Collars and Cuffs, Plain, Colored and Mourning.
Embroidered Sets, very low.
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, good bargains.
White and Colored Linen Aprons.
Stamped Goods, &c.
Llama Lace Points, Rich Patterns, New Goods.
Llama Lace Jackets, a complete line at Low Prices.
FANS! FANS! FANS!
Of every description, at all prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
B. 128. B.
New Stripe Silks,
A 21 very wide, good and bright quality.
NEW DRESS GOODS
In all the choice styles of the season, from 25 cents upwards.
LADIES' SUITS!
In White Lawn, Striped Bero Linen, Plain Blouse Linen and Batiste, $3.50 and upwards.
NEW STOCK
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS!
New Twilled Silk Parasols,
New Child's Silk Parasols,
New Silk and Linen Umbrellas,
New Gents' Silk Umbrellas, with choice style Sticks and Chatelaines.
LACE SACQUES
LACE DOLMANS.
NEW BLACK SILKS!
NEW BLACK ALPACAS,
At prices that will insure quick sales.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
THIS
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Macquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE, NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,
Having fitted up the above STORE or the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I now respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Merchants, Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods in the line of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am the only manufacturer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gases of smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surfaces, and for simplicity, safety, durability, and economy, recommends itself to all for durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
oct5:TT:HS
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
THIS
SEAMLESS KIDS,
IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS, SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of
OPERA SHADES,
In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.
Muslin Underwear,
MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' CHEMISE, NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT

F. SELLERS & CO.,
PORK PACKERS,
And Manufacturers of LARD OIL,
Corner of Tenth and Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THS
PITTS

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
R. W. HAWKINS, G. POLLANSBEE,
C. C. MARKLE, JOHN D. FRASER,
C. H. BORLAND, M. KENNEDY.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest, Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment. Investors desiring to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest. Those who wish to increase their income from seven per cent. to ten per cent. without increasing risk, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1873.

There is no material change to report in our money market. It continues quiet and easy, the supply of money being such as to meet the demands from all sources of legitimate trade. First class paper ranged from 9 to 12 per cent., and accommodation brings from 2 to 3 per cent. more. Some of the banks that have large lines of mercantile accounts experience a larger demand for accommodation than they care to meet. Business among our iron manufacturers is not so brisk as it could be, owing to the fact that many of the mills at present not running more than half time; and the probabilities are that there will be no improvement in this respect until the Fall trade opens up. Indeed, there are indications that several of the mills will cease operations entirely during the extremely warm season. Securities are rather quiet, hardly enough business being done to justify quotations. There are a few real estate sales few and far between; but a continuation of the present favorable weather will undoubtedly make a tendency to more activity in this respect.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his intestad'vices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
Gold	115¾	115¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons.	12¾	12¾
5-20—1862	116¾	116
5-20—1864.	116¾	116¾
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" 1867.	120	120
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40s.	112¾	112¾
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's.	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100¾	100¾
Erie.	63¾	63¾
R. H. & E.	2¾	2¾
C. C. & I. C.	30¾	30¾
St. Paul.	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred	72	72
Michigan Southern.	90¾	90¾
Do. Central	103	103
Canton	97	97
North Western, preferred	84¾	85
Rock Island.	108¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87
Pacific Mail	45	45
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	42¾	42
Union Pacific	91	90¾
Toledo & Wabash	69¾	69¾
Adams Express.	93	93
Fort Wayne	93	93
American Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	70¾	70¾
Mariposa.	130¾	129¾
I. C.	115	115
A. & P. Preferred	25	25
Hannibal & St. Joseph	36	36
Panama	113¾	113¾
Chicago & Alton	104¾	104¾
Wells Fargo & Co. Express	80	80

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54¾
Reading	97¾	98
United Cos. of N. J..	119¾	119¾
Oil Creek	31¾	31¾
Lehigh Valley	60	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾	25¾
Pennsylvania Allotments	50¾	50¾
Pittsburgh 5s	74	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	94¾	91¾
Central Transportation	48	47¾

The only change to notice in Chicago finances is a tendency to ease, and a decided improvement in wholesale and retail departments of trade. The offerings of grain and mercantile paper were liberal; still, the banks were well supplied with loanable funds, all parties really entitled to favors were promptly accommodated at the regular and current rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Speculative and outside paper is too brittle for our leading bankers to handle and is forced on the streets, where money is worth 1½ @2 per cent. per month.

In Cincinnati the banks report the market working to greater ease. Regular depositors with the chartered banks experience no difficulty in getting good mercantile paper credited at 8@9 per cent. There is a good supply of private capital on the street, and good business paper is brisk at 10 per cent. in the open market. Not strictly prime, but good names, sell at a shade higher rate. In the outside broker's market the rate varies from 10 to 15 per cent. Money on call, 8@9 per cent. Money on mortgage, good city property, can be had at 10 per cent., one and two years' date.

The entire aspect of the Philadelphia money market is easy. The banks discount good paper offered by customers, to absorb all funds at their disposal. There is no material change in rates, short paper, on call, and 2@3 per cent. on short time, with collaterals; and 2@3 per cent. for the best grades of commercial paper. There is no difficulty in obtaining a reasonable amount of funds at the above rates.

Business is generally dull at the Baltimore Stock Exchange. Railroad stocks were quiet but there was a firmer feeling. Baltimore and Ohios were held at $173, with $172½ bid at the first board, and $172 at the second. The first railroad closed at $30@$38. Central Ohio common was offered at 34½, with 34c bid, and the preferred was offered at 56½. There was a fair business in railroad bonds, and we note a brisk demand for Northern Central gold bonds. The sales were $1,000 Baltimore and Ohio 1880 sixes at 96¾; $500 do. 1885 sixes at 96; $4,000 Pittsburgh and Connellsville sevens at 95; $1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati second mortgage sevens at 89¾; $1,000 do. do. at 89¾.

NEW YORK, May 21, 1873.

Affairs in Wall street were intensely dull in all departments, and fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. Money was very easy, ranging from 7 to 4 per cent. The outstanding legal tenders show a decrease since yesterday of $111,000. Sterling was dull and nominal at 10 for sixty days and 10¾ for sight. Gold was lower, declining from 117¾ to 117⅜ and 117⅝. Loans 7 to 6 for carrying. Clearings $44,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $402,000. Specie exports $313,000, including $100,000 gold coin. Government were dull and steady. State bonds opened nominally unchanged, but were dull. Stocks were firm, but there was a gradual decline at the close of from ½ to 1 per cent., but with the exception of Pacific Mail, Erie and Western Union, the changes were less than one per cent. There was a decline of from ¼ to 2¾, in sympathy with the fall in London, which gave the Gould party an opportunity to carry out their downward movement. The chief fluctuations were as follows: Pacific Mail 46¾, 45¾, 46¾, 45¾, 46¾, 44¾ and 45; New York Central 99¾ and 98¾; Erie 62¾, 61¾, 62¾ and 61¾; Rock Island 108¾ and 108¾; New York Central 101 and 100¾, and Pacific Mail 46¾. The money market showed steady, with a slight recovery from the lowest point touched yesterday.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 114¾@5-20's of '62, 116; do '64, 116¾; do '65, 117¾; do new, 118; do '67, 119¾; do '68, 118¾; 10-40's, 112¾; 6's of 1881, currency 5, 115¾.

STOCKS.—Missouri, 83¾; Tennessee, old, 81¼; do new, 81¼; Virginia new, 50; do old, 42; North Carolina new, 36; do new 15.

STOCKS.—Quotations: Chicago and Rock Island, 88¾; Quicksilver, 38¾; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo and Company, 80; Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Pacific Mail, 45¾; Northwestern, 77; do preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 108½; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 54¾; do preferred, 72; Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Fort Wayne, 93; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¾; Chicago and Alton, 104¾; do preferred, 122; Ohio & Mississippi, 42; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Illinois Central, 115; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 87; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 126¾; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 90¾; Central Pacific, 102¾; Illinois Central, 115; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 113½; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 90¾; Central Pacific, 102¾; Illinois Central, 115; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 113½; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Bankers' bills, 109.

LONDON, May 21—5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills remains unchanged. Consols for account 92¾. American securities: U. S. 5-20s of '65, 91½; do '67, 94; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89¾.

LONDON, May 21.—Turpentine 29s 9d.

PARIS, May 21.—Rentes 54f 90c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1873.

APPLE BUTTER—7@66c per gallon.

APPLES—The supply of green fruit offers continues fully up to the demand, and the market is quiet and prices unchanged; sales at $2.50@3 per bbl for common to fair, and $3.50@4 for prime to choice.

BEANS—Quotable at $2.90@3 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—Continues dull, and stocks are still accumulating but prices while weak are not quotably lower, ranging from 15 to 20c for mediumto prime roll, and 8@12 for inferior to common.

CHEESE—Quotable at 12@14 cents.

CARBON OIL—Is reported at 16c for round lots, and 16@c additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Continues to come in freely, but there is a steady demand and prices are still maintained; 11@11½ for Dairy, and 13½@14¾ for factory.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders quoted at 6@6½; Clear Sides, 8¼@8¾; Hams, 10@12. Country Lard, 9@9½.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches dull; prime halves, 6@6¾. Apples, 3@4c. Blackberries, 10@12c.

EGGS—Continue to arrive pretty freely, and as noted in our last report, the market is weaker, although prices are without quotable change, ranging from 15@16c. Some dealers are willing to sell under 16, but others with less confidence in the speculative future, are anxious to keep their stocks down.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair demand, and the tone of the market is influenced as of old mainly from the west, our main source of supply, is firm although prices remain unchanged. We quote: Superfine, $4.50@5; extra, $5@5.75; family, $6@6.75; fancy, $7@7.50; and choice to double extra $8@10.50; other grades unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn, shelled, for all kinds of grain continues quiet, and prices although if anything firmer, in consequence of light receipts and dull trade, still are without quotable change. Wheat continues very scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers within the range of quotations, $1.80@1.85 for red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. Oats still quotable at 42@43, according to quality—some dealers still affirmthat it is almost impossible to realize anything over 44, no matter how good. Shelled Corn is in light supply but there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; we continue to quote at 50@52 on track, and 52@58, free in elevator. Bar Corn is also scarce at the regular and current rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Speculative and outside paper is too brittle for our leading bankers to handle and is forced on the streets, where money is worth 1½ @2 per cent. per month.

In Cincinnati the banks report the market working to greater ease. Regular depositors with the chartered banks experience no difficulty in getting good mercantile paper credited at 8@9 per cent. There is a good supply of private capital on the street, and good business paper is brisk at 10 per cent. in the open market. Not strictly prime, but good names, sell at a shade higher rate. In the outside broker's market the rate varies from 10 to 15 per cent. Money on call, 8@9 per cent. Money on mortgage, good city property, can be had at 10 per cent., one and two years' date.

The entire aspect of the Philadelphia money market is easy. The banks discount good paper offered by customers, to absorb all funds at their

figure now, as the outlook has changed somewhat since the sale to which reference is made was effected.

Oil barrels in steady demand, but prices are unchanged: Countries, $2.05; city make, 9 lbs. hoops, $2.15; 10 lb. hoops, $2.25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. McKelvy	207
Sunbeam O W, acct.	214
Standard O W acct. Bushnell.	228
Star, O W, acct. Duncan	497
Hadley, O W, acct. Hood	552
Riverside O W, acct. Duncan	557
Peerless, O W, Stevenson	216
Citizens, O W, acct. Tack	344
Citizens O W, acct. Tack & M	221
Citizen, O W, acct. Winter Oil Co.	431
Brilliant O W, acct. Lockhart & F	196
Brilliant, O W, acct. W T Baum	242
American, O W acct. Duncan	559
American, O W, acct. Duncan	83
American, O W, acct. Duncan	471
Total	7,375

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH PT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Lindsay & McCm	3	Nimick & Co.m	23
J W Porter.m	10	Caughey & Co.m	4
Byers Mct' & Co.m	3	W Smith	1
Zug & Co.m	2		
Total	44		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabell Furnace.o	13	Brown & Co.p	2
Hussey W & Co.o	6	McKnight D & Co.o	3
Total			24

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H.m	2	J W Porter.m	2
Total.			4

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 19½; sales of 1,700 bales, as follows: May 18¾@18 9-16c; June 18 9-16@19c; July 18 9-16@19c; August 18 3-16@18½c; September 17 9-16c; December 17c. Flour in moderate demand; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine and low extra State $6.00@6.50; common to good $6.90@7.40; good to choice $7.45@8.50; white wheat extra $8.75@10.50; extra Ohio $7@10.50; St. Louis $7.90@12.75. Rye flour steady at $4.75@6.10. Corn meal quiet at $4.35. Wheat firmer and more active; Wheat fairly active and lower; holders disposed to realize; receipts 48,000 bushels; rejected spring $1.25@1.40; No 3 spring $1.40@1.45; No 2 do $1.50; No 2 Northwest $1.62; No 2 Milwaukee $1.60; No 1 spring Chicago $1.70; white Canada $2.00@2.05; white Michigan $2.20. Rye quiet and firm at $1.05@1.06. Barley and malt dull and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer, with a fair demand; receipts 9,000 bushels; sales 30,000 bushels; new mixed western 48c; white western 50@52c; Stock small; No 2 mixed 47@47½c; old mixed 51@52c; white do 52@53c; unsound 47@48c. Oats dull and prices have declined; No 2 34½@35c on true; 35@36c in elevator; 34@c for June. Barley dull and prices nominally unchanged. The following are the official sales: Rye dull; No 2 88@90c. Mess pork quiet but unchanged at $17.50@17.75 cash or regular; $17.75@18 seller June; $18.25@18.50 seller July. Lard dull; prime steam 9½@9¾c; kettle 10@10¼c. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull; shoulders 5¾@6c; clear sides 8¼@8¾c; sugar cured hams 11@11½c. Whisky dull at 90@92c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; refined in bbls 10@10¼c; granulated 10¼@10½c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Molasses more active. Rice steady; 7¾@8¾c. Turpentine dull and unchanged at 47½@48c. Rosins steady; common 3@3¼; strained $4@$4.05. Tallow steady; 8¾@9c. Freights dull and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.35. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 30@31c. Rye dull at 80c. Bacon shoulders 5c; clear sides 10 9/16c; do clear 9c. Bacon shoulders 5c; clear sides 10c. Lard, prime kettle rendered 9¾c. Tallow dull at 7@8¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Flour more active; superfine $4.75@5.25; extra $5.50@6.50; Pennsylvania and Minnesota extra family $7.50@8.75; fancy $9@10.50; Ohio do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Indiana do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Illinois do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Minnesota do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Wisconsin do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Iowa do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Missouri do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Kansas do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Nebraska do $7.50@8.75; do do $9@10.50; Michigan

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Lt. Edgar N. Lenberry, Chambersburg, Pa.; Thomas Gilson, Recovo, Pa., 3?; J. J. [illegible], Ia., 5c; E. B. Groff, Marengo, Cass, 3c.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 162 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Cunard line steamer Java at New York.

Allan line steamer Scandinavian at Quebec.

Twelfth Ward Hospital.

The report of the number of patients received and discharged during the month of April shows that thirty-five patients were admitted—thirty-four males and one female. Twenty-one males and four females were discharged, and there were four deaths and one birth. On the 1st of May there were forty-four patients under treatment. Of these admitted during April twenty-eight were charity patients.

Thrown Out of His Wagon.

The flagman on the Irwin avenue, Allegheny, railroad crossing was anywhere, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, but at his post. At that time Mr. John Hastings was driving along the avenue, and in nearing the crossing a locomotive suddenly appeared (the flagman being away) and frightened his horse, which took a sudden leap and threw him out of the wagon on to the ground. He however held on to the lines, and was dragged about fifty yards and very badly bruised.

The Effect of Whiskey.

This morning about half past twelve o'clock, officer Thomas Young brought to the lock-up George Woods whom he found on the streets altering under a severe attack of *delirium tremens*. About [illegible] days ago this man was sent to the hospital, [illegible] morning he was lying in the street [illegible] ill condition of body and mind. A [illegible] this morning he appeared like a [illegible] stage of the disease, picking up h[illegible] dreading murder etc., [illegible] tastes and exhausted to the floor.

Death from Hemorrhage.

Coroner Hunt was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of William Moorhead, a native of Ireland, aged about twenty-four years, who died rather suddenly of hemorrhage at the residence of Mrs. McAllister, Piercy's Court. It appears that the deceased, who was in the employ of Messrs. Ashelm & Co., as stable boss, had been suffering for several years past with consumption, and for the past month was in attendance and had attended him for several years past, had no hesitancy in granting a certificate. The Coroner thought it unnecessary to hold an inquest.

Y. M. C. A. Meetings.

Religious meetings will be held as follows at the Young Men's Christian Association of this city: Monthly meeting on Saturday evening, May 24th. An address by Rev. S. A. Laggart on Sunday afternoon, giving an account of the work of Christian Associations throughout the State. Devotional meetings on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights; also on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and evenings. Business meeting on Wednesday evening will be a union meeting of the churches and will be held in Christ M. E. Church, Penn street. These meetings will be made interesting to all classes of persons, especially those who are interested in Christian work among young men.

The Judgship in the Fayette District.

It was stated in the GAZETTE some days ago that G. W. Minor, Esq., of Uniontown, was proposed by his friends for the Judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Gilmore. We learn now that the name of Col. Edward Campbell, also of Uniontown, will be presented with strong backing for the executive appointment. Col. Campbell is an active and conspicuous member of the Uniontown Bar, has an excellent military record, is a native of Uniontown, son of the venerable Doctor Hugh Campbell, one of the oldest and best known citizens of the county. We think the District will have reason to be satisfied with whichever of the twain may receive the judicial mantel; they are both pronounced Republicans. The appointment will cover the period from the present time to the expiration of the two terms of court, when the candidate to be elected by the people in October will supercede the judge now to be appointed.

Decoration Day.

A meeting of soldiers was held at the rooms of A. J. Pentecost in Allegheny city, on Tuesday evening, to make arrangements for decoration day, Captain Tyson occupied the chair and J. H. Stevenson acted as Secretary. The Printing Committee was instructed to issue a call to crippled soldiers to send in their names to Head Quarters at A. J. Pentecost's No. 57, Diamond, on or before next Monday, in order that conveyances may be provided for them on that day. The committee were also authorized to procure the conveyances. The chairman announced that General Pearson would have a salute of one hundred guns fired on the morning of decoration day. Speeches were made by General Blakely, Prof. McCord and Mr. Ogden. The committee appointed to apprize Captain Dalzell of his appointment as commander of the volunteers on Decoration Day, reported that he would accept. There will be another meeting held at the same place this evening at half past seven o'clock.

Death of Thompson Hanna.

Mr. Thompson Hanna, whose death at Middletown, Ohio, at the age of 73 years, is elsewhere announced, resided, when a young man, in this city. He was engaged as a foreman in the Anchor Paper Mill, which occupied the present site of the extensive steel works of Anderson, Woods & Co., and belonged to the late Henry Holdcraft. He was afterwards associated with Mr. Holdcraft in the ownership and management of the Clinton Paper Mill at Steubenville, O., of which establishment he subsequently became the sole owner and carried on for several years, but has been for some time past out of business and living at Middletown, where he died. We have had intimate acquaintance and much intercourse, both business and social, with Mr. Hanna, beginning in 1833 and continuing while he remained in business. We always found him to be, as a man of business, industrious, skilful, accommodating and honorable. In private life he was a sincere Christian, of very gentle disposition and hospitable, always ready to extend or reciprocate favors. It was impossible to know him well without esteeming him highly. Hector Hanna and Dan. W. Hanna, of this city, are his sons; another son resides in California, and we believe another in South America, and his only daughter, Mrs. Robert St. Clair, in Cleveland, Ohio. We mingle our sympathies with theirs in the loss of their excellent father.

Allegheny Wharves.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings of Allegheny councils met on Tuesday evening. A petition having been presented from Messrs. Lindsay & McCutcheon for a lessee of the landing opposite their mill, the committee agreed to years for three years so much of the landing as will permit them to build a tramway for drawing coal from the river, for one hundred dollars per year, the firm to be liable for wharfage on all their boats, and in the building of their tramway not to interfere with the travel on the street.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the Street Committee that certain parties are erecting buildings on the street along River avenue, and to recommend to the Committee to have all buildings built out to the established line, and to take action towards preventing the erection of any more buildings that will interfere with travel along the thoroughfare.

The resolution from Councils referred to the Committee relative to instituting proceedings towards preventing parties from encroaching on the channel of the Allegheny river, was referred to the City Solicitor and Engineer, to furnish information as to whether or not the proceedings are legal.

On motion, the Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for furnishing the committee with blankets for use on the wharf during the year.

A resolution was offered Mr. Megraw and agreed to, relative to instructing the Wharf Masters to keep the landings clear of boats and rafts, and that when any boats are aground to notify the owners to remove them immediately. If the matter be not attended to, the Wharf Master is authorized to employ a steamboat to make the removal and charge the cost to the owners, the Wharf Master to keep possession of the property until the costs be paid.

A PUGILISTIC DEFENDANT.

A Lively Scene in an Alderman's Office.

Yesterday afternoon before Alderman Taylor William W. King brought an information charging John Logan with the larceny of seven dollars from his person. Logan was arrested and held in [illegible] for a hearing on Saturday. After bail had been entered, the defendant Logan called him [illegible] to him he perjured himself, that he did [illegible], that he, (meaning himself) was no [illegible]. There were some other words passed between the parties which the Alderman failed to catch, when Logan turned around and gave King a stunning blow with his fist square in the forehead. After he had given the [illegible] he said, "I will hang for you; you tried [illegible] injure me by swearing me a thief." It is the justice to the man Logan to say that he [illegible] before a good reputation as a hard working and steady man and it is stated by him that this charge is brought out of pure malice; that he is innocent of the charge preferred against him.

MORE WATER WANTED.

Meeting of the Property Holders on Spring Garden Avenue Last Evening.

Last evening the property holders on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, held a meeting at Lutze's [illegible] corner of Observatory street and Spring Garden avenue, for the purpose of [illegible] some action to have Councils give that part of the city better water facilities. Dr. Hartdmeyer, president and Mr Charles Lutze acted as Secretary. An Executive Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. The committee consisted of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. A. Arends, Frank Hopf, D. Lutze, M. Youninger and Henry Weckesser, to which was added Dr. Hardtmeyer the chairman. The committee took a short recess, after which they reported a series of resolutions regretting the fire on Saturday, which showed to Councils the urgent need of better water facilities in that section of the city. The property in that vicinity was now almost entirely unprotected in case of fire, from the fact that a four-inch main was insufficient. Besides that, many factories were now erected there, and that portion was rapidly settling up. A petition was then prepared, to which were attached the resolutions which are to be signed by all the property holders on Spring Garden [illegible] and [illegible] Councils at its early

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

The Ann Street Sewer—The Viewers' Report Approved—State Tax on Water Bonds—The City Guaranteeing Payment—Fifth Avenue Grade Again.

The Select branch of Pittsburgh Councils held a special meeting Wednesday afternoon, May 21, 1873.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JOHN W. RIDDELL.....President *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At fifteen minutes past two o'clock Clerk Morrow called the roll when it was ascertained that no quorum was present.

Mr. KIRK moved that Mr. John W. Riddell, of the Fifteenth ward, be called to the chair. Carried.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was then sent out for absentees, and succeeded in overhauling the requisite number, who were brought in under his protecting care. Council exhibited a spirit of clemency by excusing the absentees for their tardiness, the fine of $5 being remitted. The roll being called then the following members answered:

Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, G. A. Brown, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Dannells, Dietrich, Doyle, Duncan, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Goldthorpe, Hays, House, E. P. Jones, Kirk, Kline, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Riddell, Scully, Secly, Shipton, Smith Watson and Darling.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes. Carried.

Clerk MORROW read the call for the special meeting in which it was set forth that the object of the meeting was to approve the report of the viewers on the Ann and Stevenson streets sewer.

THE ANN STREET SEWER.

The report of the Viewers as approved in Common Council was taken up.

Mr. LITTELL moved to concur in its approval.

Mr. RAFFERTY objected and set forth as his objections that property holders in the neighborhood had been assessed for the sewer in that locality and this was but a repetition, and if the first sewer had been properly made this second one would not have been needed.

Mr. AIKEN moved to suspend the rules to consider the report. Carried by a vote of 30 to 4.

The question then come up on the approval of the report.

Mr. WATSON said he did not live in that part of the city which had been appointed on a subcommittee to examine into the matter, and he thought it a piece of robbery to compel the people to pay for the sewer, because they already had paid for two sewers that had been made to do the work, but they had been "botched" and would not answer the purpose.

Mr. RAFFERTY said they had paid for two sewers, were asked to pay for the third, and would in a short time be assessed for the fourth —the one proposed for Forbes street.

Mr. BURGWIN thought they could approve the report and then afterward, if it was found to be unjust, Council could adjust the matter equitably; but if the report was allowed now to pass the city would be compelled to pay the whole bill. So far as taking the matter to Court, that question had been decided in a former case by the Supreme Court, which held that the report of the viewers, if approved was legal, and that parties appealing could not go back of that.

Mr. DANNELLS said the people did not object to paying for a sewer that was of any use. They wanted a sewer out there, and had paid and were willing to pay for a good sewer, but what they objected to was the unjustness of being assessed for three sewers and a fourth to be built.

After some further discussion the report was approved.

The rules were then suspended to allow other business to be taken up.

Mr. E. P. JONES moved to reconsider the passage of an ordinance for the opening of Hill street, as the ordinance had been passed under a misapprehension. Carried. The ordinance was then referred to the Street Committee.

WATER BONDS.

Mr. BURGWIN offered an ordinance to pledge the city to the payment of State taxes on water bonds. The gentleman explained that when the water bonds were first issued they bore on their face a statement that they were free from State tax. Since then an act had been passed by the Legislature fixing a State tax on all Municipal Bonds and this ordinance was to guarantee the payment of that tax on all bonds hereafter to be issued.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought that as a part of the bonds had already been issued free from State tax that the law still held good, and that it covered the issue of all the bonds.

Mr. MCCARTHY explained that years ago when the city was about to issue certain bonds Mr. Fred. Magee, happened to be in Harrisburg at the time the act was before the Legislature, and had unceasingly labored to have the act passed to make the bonds free of State tax—in which he finally succeeded and saved 4 per cent. on the bonds. The matter was then again acted with the act authorizing the issue of these water bonds and was successful. Subsequently, however, Mr. Peter Herdic well versed in legislative affairs, and a resident of the centre of the State, saw this provision, and inserted a provision in a little bill of his own, that his bonds should be issued under the same regulation as the Pittsburgh water bonds. That led to an investigation, and the result was the passage of an act taxing all municipal bonds.

The ordinance was then laid over until next meeting.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered an ordinance to amend the ordinance fixing the grade on Fifth avenue in front of Mr. Chambers' property—making the grade two and a half instead of five feet.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to suspend the rules to consider the final passage of the ordinance. Carried.

Mr. MORROW moved to refer the ordinance to the Survey Committee.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to amend the ordinance by inserting a provision that no alteration in the present grade shall be made in charge upon the city but shall be a matter between the Commissioners, contractors and property owners.

The City Engineer was called upon and stated that the proposed change would only raise the grade a couple of inches on a hundred feet and would decrease the work of grading to be done.

Mr. WATSON moved to indefinitely postpone. Not acted upon.

After a great deal of discussion and innumerable motions, all were voted down save Mr. Shipton's amendment, which was adopted.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the ordinance as amended, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, G. A. Brown, R. B. Brown, Chalmers, Dannells, Duncan, Goldthorpe, House, E. P. Jones, Kline, Littell, McCandless, McCarthy, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Shipton, Smith Watson and Darling.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Doyle, Darling, Elder, Kirk, Morrow, McClurg, McCune, Rayburn, Scully, Smith, Watson.

The ordinance accordingly was declared finally passed.

Mr. MCCUNE rose to a point of order,—and read the rule which prescribed that all ordinances for the expenditure of money or of a permanent character must be read three times on three different days and passed, unless the rules were suspended by a two-fifths vote of the members elect of Council, which would require an affirmative vote of 29 in this case.

The chair held that the ordinance did not come under the provision of the act of Assembly upon which the rule was based, and therefore decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. MCCARTHY presented a remonstrance against the change of grade on Overhill street. Referred.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE, petition for board walks in the Thirty-second ward. Referred.

Also, petition and ordinance for opening Railroad street. Referred.

Mr. SEELY, petition for straightening of Fifth avenue between Grant street and Wylie avenue. Referred.

Mr. AIKEN, petition for change of grade on Ellsworth avenue. Referred.

Adjourned.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Girl Killed at Mansfield by Being Run Over by a Freight Car—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Margaret Wilkinson, aged eleven years, who was killed at Mansfield borough, on the Pan Handle Railroad. It appears that the child had been sent to a grocery store on the opposite side of the railroad. She was on the track, when she saw a gravel train approaching. She hastened to a siding, and was walking very fast to get out of the way of another train, and to get to the other side of the road. At this time a locomotive shifted a freight car to the siding. The little girl not noticed, this car, and saw the little girl on the track, he applied the brakes and yelled with all his might, but she could not hear him, as the gravel train, passing at the same time, made such a loud noise. He did all in his power to stop the car; had applied the brake, but the track was so wet and slippery that the car kept on and struck her, running over her and terribly bruising and mutilating her body, and killing her almost instantly. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The family of this little girl have been peculiarly unfortunate of late, some six weeks ago another was seriously hurt on a Birmingham car while in this city, and yesterday she was very low, only having been brought home on Saturday. She was so ill that they were afraid to break the news of her daughter's death to her yesterday, and the inquest was held at a neighbor's residence.

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

The rush of trade at the house of Messrs. Thomas, Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street, is well attested by the fact that already they have purchased a second invoice of spring goods for gentlemen's wear, which they are prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice into suits for gentlemen. The stock embraces a full line of all the freshest styles of cloths, cassimeres, &c., which came direct from the manufacturers, and in color and material are of the newest styles and finest character. Messrs. Scandrett & Co. claim to have a stock of goods that has never been excelled in this city, and a cursory examination of it certainly seems to fully corroborate this claim. We know they can make suits to fit and suits to wear, and that gentlemen who patronize them will never have reasonable cause for grumbling. Their prices are reasonable and their goods of the best quality, while in finish and style they are equal to the best.

New Upholstering House.

Theophilus Boller, 150 Ohio street, Allegheny, has opened the above business, with a fine stock of Parlor Furniture as a specialty. He manufactures and has for sale his Patent Reversible Spring Mattress. Also a new and neat pattern of Bed Lounge for sale. 150 Ohio street.

TTHS.

RELIGIOUS.

Meeting Last Night—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod—Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Last evening the members of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church assembled in the First Reformed church, to participate in the exercises incidental to the opening of the annual meeting of the Synod. There were about twenty-five ministers present with a large number of ladies and gentlemen who attended as interested spectators.

The exercises last evening were merely of a devotional character, preliminary to the regular business. The opening exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, after which the Rev. Mr. Morton, the retiring Moderator, delivered the annual sermon, basing his remarks on the text, Jeremiah 6:16. He argued that it was better to exercise care in making changes, and that while it was the duty of Christians to keep up with the spirit of the age, in so far as it was wise and true, the rage for something new and the inclination toward untried theories should be held in check, while at the same time Christians should remember that God's methods could not be improved upon, and they should be certain they were not infringing upon those when a change was made. At the conclusion of the sermon the meeting adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

This body assembled in the Union Centenary M. E. church, Sharpsburg, Tuesday afternoon, May 20th, Rev. Dr. R. Le Miller, Presiding Elder, presiding. Rev. E. D. Holtz was elected Secretary. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. R. R. Highleyman. During the absence of the Nominating Committee, the Chairman delivered an address, setting forth the advantages of district Conferences, and the benefit that should be employed to make them successful. The Nominating Committee reported the following standing committees: Finances, Local Preachers and Exhorters, Benevolent Collections, Sabbath Schools, Missionary and Church Extension, and Religious and Literary Exercises.

In the evening a large audience gathered to hear Rev. F. W. Vernican, of Tarentum, discourse on the text: "Loved those more."

Second day—Morning Session—Conference convened at 9 o'clock, Dr. Miller, P. E., in the Chair. Opening religious services conducted by Rev. J. C. High, City Mission, Pittsburgh.

The Finance Committee reported, in brief, that in consequence of the delay in some of the charges to provide the salary of their preachers, they were hindered in their work, and the cause of religion also suffered; and further, that the support in some instances was insufficient to meet the actual wants of the preacher in that locality and this was but a repetition, and if the first sewer had been properly made this second one would not have been needed.

Mr. AIKEN moved to suspend the rules to consider the report. Carried by a vote of 30 to 4.

The question then come up on the approval of the report.

Mr. WATSON said he did not live in that part of the city which had been appointed on a subcommittee to examine into the matter, and he thought it a piece of robbery to compel the people to pay for the sewer, because they already had paid for two sewers that had been made to do the work, but they had been "botched" and would not answer the purpose.

Mr. RAFFERTY said they had paid for two sewers, were asked to pay for the third, and would in a short time be assessed for the fourth —the one proposed for Forbes street.

Mr. BURGWIN thought they could approve the report and then afterward, if it was found to be unjust, Council could adjust the matter equitably; but if the report was allowed now to pass the city would be compelled to pay the whole bill. So far as taking the matter to Court, that question had been decided in a former case by the Supreme Court, which held that the report of the viewers, if approved was legal, and that parties appealing could not go back of that.

Mr. DANNELLS said the people did not object to paying for a sewer that was of any use. They wanted a sewer out there, and had paid and were willing to pay for a good sewer, but what they objected to was the unjustness of being assessed for three sewers and a fourth to be built.

After some further discussion the report was approved.

The rules were then suspended to allow other business to be taken up.

Mr. E. P. JONES moved to reconsider the passage of an ordinance for the opening of Hill street, as the ordinance had been passed under a misapprehension. Carried. The ordinance was then referred to the Street Committee.

WATER BONDS.

Mr. BURGWIN offered an ordinance to pledge the city to the payment of State taxes on water bonds. The gentleman explained that when the water bonds were first issued they bore on their face a statement that they were free from State tax. Since then an act had been passed by the Legislature fixing a State tax on all Municipal Bonds and this ordinance was to guarantee the payment of that tax on all bonds hereafter to be issued.

Mr. PHILLIPS thought that as a part of the bonds had already been issued free from State tax that the law still held good, and that it covered the issue of all the bonds.

Mr. MCCARTHY explained that years ago when the city was about to issue certain bonds Mr. Fred. Magee, happened to be in Harrisburg at the time the act was before the Legislature, and had unceasingly labored to have the act passed to make the bonds free of State tax—in which he finally succeeded and saved 4 per cent. on the bonds. The matter was then again acted with the act authorizing the issue of these water bonds and was successful. Subsequently, however, Mr. Peter Herdic well versed in legislative affairs, and a resident of the centre of the State, saw this provision, and inserted a provision in a little bill of his own, that his bonds should be issued under the same regulation as the Pittsburgh water bonds. That led to an investigation, and the result was the passage of an act taxing all municipal bonds.

The ordinance was then laid over until next meeting.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered an ordinance to amend the ordinance fixing the grade on Fifth avenue in front of Mr. Chambers' property—making the grade two and a half instead of five feet.

Mr. CHAMBERS moved to suspend the rules to consider the final passage of the ordinance. Carried.

Mr. MORROW moved to refer the ordinance to the Survey Committee.

Mr. SHIPTON moved to amend the ordinance by inserting a provision that no alteration in the present grade shall be made in charge upon the city but shall be a matter between the Commissioners, contractors and property owners.

The City Engineer was called upon and stated that the proposed change would only raise the grade a couple of inches on a hundred feet and would decrease the work of grading to be done.

Mr. WATSON moved to indefinitely postpone. Not acted upon.

After a great deal of discussion and innumerable motions, all were voted down save Mr. Shipton's amendment, which was adopted.

The vote was then taken on the final passage of the ordinance as amended, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, G. A. Brown, R. B. Brown, Chalmers, Dannells, Duncan, Goldthorpe, House, E. P. Jones, Kline, Littell, McCandless, McCarthy, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Shipton, Smith Watson and Darling.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Doyle, Darling, Elder, Kirk, Morrow, McClurg, McCune, Rayburn, Scully, Smith, Watson.

The ordinance accordingly was declared finally passed.

Mr. MCCUNE rose to a point of order,—and read the rule which prescribed that all ordinances for the expenditure of money or of a permanent character must be read three times on three different days and passed, unless the rules were suspended by a two-fifths vote of the members elect of Council, which would require an affirmative vote of 29 in this case.

The chair held that the ordinance did not come under the provision of the act of Assembly upon which the rule was based, and therefore decided the point of order not well taken.

Mr. MCCARTHY presented a remonstrance against the change of grade on Overhill street. Referred.

Mr. GOLDTHORPE, petition for board walks in the Thirty-second ward. Referred.

Also, petition and ordinance for opening Railroad street. Referred.

Also, petition for gas lamp on Carson street and Washington road. Referred.

Mr. SEELY, petition for straightening of Fifth avenue between Grant street and Wylie avenue. Referred.

Mr. AIKEN, petition for change of grade on Ellsworth avenue. Referred.

Adjourned.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Little Girl Killed at Mansfield by Being Run Over by a Freight Car—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of Margaret Wilkinson, aged eleven years, who was killed at Mansfield borough, on the Pan Handle Railroad. It appears that the child had been sent to a grocery store on the opposite side of the railroad. She was on the track, when she saw a gravel train approaching. She hastened to a siding, and was walking very fast to get out of the way of another train, and to get to the other side of the road. At this time a locomotive shifted a freight car to the siding. The little girl not noticed, this car, and saw the little girl on the track, he applied the brakes and yelled with all his might, but she could not hear him, as the gravel train, passing at the same time, made such a loud noise. He did all in his power to stop the car; had applied the brake, but the track was so wet and slippery that the car kept on and struck her, running over her and terribly bruising and mutilating her body, and killing her almost instantly. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The family of this little girl have been peculiarly unfortunate of late, some six weeks ago another was seriously hurt on a Birmingham car while in this city, and yesterday she was very low, only having been brought home on Saturday. She was so ill that they were afraid to break the news of her daughter's death to her yesterday, and the inquest was held at a neighbor's residence.

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

The rush of trade at the house of Messrs. Thomas, Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street, is well attested by the fact that already they have purchased a second invoice of spring goods for gentlemen's wear, which they are prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice into suits for gentlemen. The stock embraces a full line of all the freshest styles of cloths, cassimeres, &c., which came direct from the manufacturers, and in color and material are of the newest styles and finest character. Messrs. Scandrett & Co. claim to have a stock of goods that has never been excelled in this city, and a cursory examination of it certainly seems to fully corroborate this claim. We know they can make suits to fit and suits to wear, and that gentlemen who patronize them will never have reasonable cause for grumbling. Their prices are reasonable and their goods of the best quality, while in finish and style they are equal to the best.

New Upholstering House.

Theophilus Boller, 150 Ohio street, Allegheny, has opened the above business, with a fine stock of Parlor Furniture as a specialty. He manufactures and has for sale his Patent Reversible Spring Mattress. Also a new and neat pattern of Bed Lounge for sale. 150 Ohio street.

TTHS.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 1.

[Before Judge Hampton.]

The jury is out in the case of Darlington vs. Spencer, McKay & Co., being an action on an alleged breach of contract in the sale of a malt house.

DISTRICT COURT—NO. 2.

[Before Judge Kirkpatrick.]

A verdict for $183.37 was rendered for plaintiffs in the case of John L. Dawes and H. Dawes, paltners, vs. Tate, Munden & Tate, being an action to recover for work performed.

In the case of James Quinn et ux. vs. Jno. Kryson et ux., action for debt, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $110.

In the case of Radcliff Weir vs. Stephen A. Vetter, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $119.10. The plaintiff alleged that in April, 1872, he purchased from defendant a gray horse and received a written guarantee from the defendant as to the soundness of the animal. On the strength of the guarantee the plaintiff paid two hundred dollars for the animal. Three days after the purchase a competent veterinary surgeon examined the horse and pronounced it unsound at three month's standing. The plaintiff then tendered back the animal to the defendant and demanded the money and the defendant absolutely refused to receive the animal or pay back the money. The plaintiff then gave notice of his intention to put the horse up for sale at public auction, and the animal was sold to the highest bidder for one hundred dollars. Suit was brought to recover the difference between the whole price and the price received at auction, together with a reasonable sum for the cost of the case and keeping of the horse. The defendant alleged that at the time the horse was tendered back, he asked the plaintiff the name of the veterinary surgeon and he refused to tell him. He made no examination himself of the horse then, as did also a veterinary surgeon afterwards, and both pronounced it sound.

In the case Dorothea Eirich vs. John Helm, action for slander. The jury found damages for plaintiff in the sum of $10.

Caspar Kaufman vs. S. Esessor. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

23. W. J. Carey vs. M. S. Keller.
34. A. Pinkerton vs. Geo. Dengers.
37. James Graham vs. Alex. M. McGrew.
38. Otto Krebs vs. Max Schamberg.
40. James P. Horbach vs. Wm. Adams.
41. Same vs Wm. Curry.
42. Same vs. Jacob B. Hubley.
44. Same vs. Robt. C. Lyons.
43. Wm. G. Cowan vs. Steamboat "Belle."
52. Hill Burgwin vs. R. C. R. R. Co.
55. Rosenheim & Bing, for use vs. R. E. Murdock.
57. A. Teufel & Co. vs. Jno. Hall et al.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—NO. 1.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

The first case taken up was that of W. H. Wilson, Trustee, vs. Pittsburgh Citizens' and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Nicholas Haller. This is an action on a promissory note. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $683.37½.

The case of John D. Robinson et al., heirs and devisees of William Robinson, Jr., deceased, vs. Joseph Myers, was next called up. This was an action of ejectment for a lot of ground situated on Taylor avenue, Allegheny City. The case was previously tried, and a verdict having been found for defendant, was carried to the Supreme Court, where judgment was reversed. Judge Stowe this morning, shortly after the case commenced, directed the jury to find for the plaintiffs, plaintiffs having filed a release, ordered with six and one-fourth cents damages and costs. The case will probably be again taken to the Supreme Court.

The case of Christian Linhart vs. Peter McGurk et ux., action to recover for money loaned, is on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—NO. 2.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The case of Jno. Gast vs. the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company reported yesterday is still on trial.

Trial List fro To-day.

101. Citizens F. M. & L. Insurance Company vs. Elbel.
116. Elbel vs. Elbel.
122. Wray, Jr., vs. McCray & Co.
125. P. S. Sons vs. Grogan & Co.
126. Parker et al. vs. Hare.
127. Boyd vs. Duff et al.
128. Holzman & Welderhold vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.
129. Lear & Ferguson vs. Frees et al.
130. Snyder vs Boland et al.
132. Thomas vs. Glassbreaner.
133. Fiedler vs. Rolthel.
134. Easton vs. Dewhurst.
135. Penn. Ex. & M. Bank of Birmingham vs. O'Neil & Son.
136. Hartley vs. Howard.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

The choice of J. S. Osmer, of Franklin, Pa., as assignee of Thomas P. Manning, of Venango county, bankrupt, and not Somerset Cunningham and John Vogdes, of this city, as assignee of David L. Clark and Jonas Clark, of this county, bankrupt, was confirmed by the Court.

In open Court, in the case of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, Paul W. Garfield, bankrupt, a petition for an injunction was presented, and on motion of Solicitors for petitioning creditors, an order was made for a hearing upon the same, on the 4th prox., and in the meantime restraining the act sought to be enjoined.

The written acceptance of Hon. John G Hall was received as assignee in the case of Wilmoth & Ralfe.

In the case of report of the second general meeting of the creditors of W. H. Palmer bankrupt was approved.

In the bankruptcy matter of W. Seward B. Hays against D. S. and J. S. McDonald, of this county, an order was made, in the nature of a preliminary injunction, restraining R. Patrick & Co., the National Bank of Commerce, et al., creditors, from making sale of the property of said debtor.

Personal—Much praise is awarded Dr. Miller, the Chairman, and Rev. Mr. Meliyar pastor of the church, for the success of the Conference. The members of the congregation, Mr. Andrew Lyons and others dispensed hospitality to the members and visitors of the Conference.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The chief event of interest among the members of the M. E. Church last evening was the meeting held in the Smithfield street church, in the interest of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.—of which there is a sub-branch in each of the churches. The meeting was held particularly for the purpose of giving the members an opportunity of hearing an address by Mrs. John F. Keen of Philadelphia, who is one of the chief officers of the society, holding the position of Corresponding Secretary of the Central Branch. The lady had been in attendance at the meeting of the Executive Committee held during the past few days in Cincinnati and was induced to stop over a short time in Pittsburgh.

Yesterday afternoon she addressed a meeting of ladies in Christ Church and last evening to a larger audience, continued her remarks. Her address was a very interesting and practical presentation of the claims of the Society, its objects and its merits, and an earnest exhortation to the women, whose Association it is, to increase their diligence in the work. The object of the society in general, is to send out and support female Missionaries in foreign lands, and this was explained and illustrated at length, and evidently to the edification of the listeners.

Mrs. Keen will make another address to the ladies, in Christ Church this afternoon.

OBSERVING MEMORIAL DAY.

Request From the Mayor.

The following correspondence in relation to the observance of Decoration Day on the part of our citizens explains itself.

HEADQUARTERS EX. COM. G. A. R., PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1873.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by this Committee to respectfully ask that your proclamation be issued requesting the citizens of Pittsburgh to suspend their usual avocations on Memorial day, May 30th, in order that all may have an opportunity of participating in the ceremonies commemorative of those who died that their country might live.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN F. HUNTER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE
PITTSBURGH, May 21, 1873.

In compliance with the above request, I respectfully ask that the merchants and manufacturers of the City of Pittsburgh close their places of business on Memorial Day, May 30th, in order that all persons may have an opportunity of attending and participating in the ceremonies commemorative of those brave heroes who died for their country.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

Call at 116 Market street and examine the Weed Sewing Machine. TTHS.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Messrs. J. H. Huntley and S. R. Stockwell were greeted with a full house for their benefit. The drama of the "Woodcutter of Greenwald," an olio entertainment, and the drama of "Texas Jack," were given in a satisfactory manner. The same bill will be repeated this evening. On Friday evening Mr. Gotthold will be the recipient of a benefit, on which occasion Mr. Gotthold's new society comedy, entitled "Not so Black as He is Painted," will be given for the first time, when in conjunction with Mr. Gotthold, Mr. Elsler will make his second appearance this season. The new scene, "Cliff House on the Hudson," it is said, will excel anything of the kind ever produced in this city.

LIBRARY HALL.—On Monday evening Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels will open a short season, with a first-class company direct from their Philadelphia Opera House. The reputation of this troupe is very great and they perform all they advertise. We predict for them an immense patronage.

Call at 116 Market street and examine the Weed Sewing Machine. TTHS.

Yesterday's Sale at Ionia.

The weather was against them. It poured down in torrents of rain at the hour for the departure of the train. Hundreds never put in an appearance, thinking that the sale of lots would certainly be postponed. Even those in attendance were anxious in their inquiries if the excursion would start under the unfavorable circumstances. Mr. Rowand is a man of business, and was determined to *go ahead*. The excursion went, and the sale came off under the "pelterings of the pitiless storm." Verona is a fixed fact, and needs no advertising aid of smiling sunshine. In the sweeping, enervating rain of yesterday, 55 lots were disposed of. Purchasers are pleased with their bargains, and the proprietor is determined to sell. The liberality of Mr. Rowand, to face any aspect of fortune, in submitting to the circumstances of the day, is an assurance to those who may attend his next sale, which will be on Tuesday next, May 27, at ten o'clock, from the Union Depot. No puff is needed for the borough of Verona. Every reader knows that it is one of the inevitable great adjuncts of Pittsburgh.

Call at 116 Market street and examine the Weed Sewing Machine. TTHS.

Fishing Tackle

Of every description at the Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Im-TTHS.

THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Completion of Its Labors—Rather an Unexpected Result—The Cash Valuation of the City—Aggregate, $170,147,595—Five Times as Great as the County Valuation—Interesting Tables.

The work of the Board of Revision has been completed. Mr. Phelps and his assessors have been for several days engaged in examining the books, making out the total valuation, and finding the "divisor" by dividing that total by the county valuation. The quotient obtained by this division becomes the divisor by which each man's liability as a taxpayer is determined. His assessments, divided by the divisor mentioned, gives the sum on which millage is required of him. The total cash valuation is $176,147,595, and the county valuation is $19,571,955. The total valuation, divided by the county valuation, gives 9 as a quotient, and, therefore, 9 is the divisor sought for. By some, it was thought that the total valuation would run up as high as $300,000 or at least 250,000, and that the divisor would be as high as fifteen. The difference between the result and what was anticipated is so great that trouble is expected to ensue. As a general thing the owners of property in the rural districts are dissatisfied, and when the aggregate amount of taxes to be paid is ascertained, it will not be calculated to allay the feeling of dissatisfaction. Quite a number of persons, who call upon the City Assessor yesterday, were very indignant when they learned the valuation that the Board had fixed upon their property. One man offered to give his horse to any man